HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,257—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904 Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
20th Aug.	ARABIA	7903		
27th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912
3rd Sep.	BALLARAT	4890		
10th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th ,,	VICTORIA	6582		
24th ,,	ARCADIA	6803	MARMORA	10509
1st Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284		
8th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6398
15th ,,	PERSIA	7951		
22nd ,,	ARCADIA	6803	INDIA	7911
29th ,,	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 18th July, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	8th Sep. 1904.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	6th Oct. 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Gregorj	3rd Nov. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,248 tons, Captain Gregorj, to sail on or about the 19th August 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 395	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	5,895	27th Aug 1904
† NIPPON	D. Mistrorigo	9,317	8th Oct. ,,

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	E. Meconi	6,095	27th Aug. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

L. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 64, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 20th August, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "VITA," 1,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 23rd Aug., at 10 a.m., calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSSEH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 18th Aug. at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about 24th Aug.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,400 tons, on or about 7th Sept. (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 2,800 tons, on or about 19th Aug.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th August, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
LEVANZO	5,000	F. Viola	15th Sept. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Oct. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class,	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 150
Return tickets available 2 years	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Aug. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Rolando	17th Sept. 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Oct. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, No. 27.

ARDESHIR'S PRIZE DRAWING.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 13.

ARDESHIR'S PRIZE DRAWING took place this evening in the presence of a crowd of various nationalities. The hall was illuminated with electric lamps. About six o'clock in the evening Mr. Ardeshir and the members of the Drawing Committee presented themselves. Mr. Ardeshir thanked the ladies and gentlemen present for their kind support in his business and their appreciation of the articles supplied. Imitation, he continued, is the highest form of flattery. Many outside big merchants and petty shop-keepers had copied Ardeshir's scheme, but had failed completely for lack of printer's ink and because they were not widely known. Large advertisements were the only way to make a thing popular. When I first started, he said, the printer's bill ran to three figures, but now it is four figures. More than that there were the establishment expenses. The tickets, books and registers were put before the public for inspection and then the drawing commenced. The first prize of Rs. 2,000 fell to Ticket No. 81, held by Shamji Ramlal, Sarang Tarapon. The second prize of Rs. 200 fell to No. 666 held by Mansukhram Dalpatram Mehta, cotton merchant, Baroda. The third prize of Rs. 100 fell to No. 1200 held by Sirinbai Dinshawji Kapadia, Surat. An extra prize of Rs. 200 fell to No. 4044, held by Dhulabsingh Soorsingh, railway contractor, Ghaziabad. Many prize-winners were on the premises and were paid then and there. The remaining prizes were destributed all over India. Heavy rain fell during the evening, yet hundreds gathered in Ardeshir's premises indicating the attraction and public faith in the scheme. Refreshments were provided free and were supplied by the Temple Bar Hotel. People commenced registering their orders for the next drawing which will take place in the middle of November.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

THE WINE MERCHANTS OF INDIA.

ESTABLISHED AT HOME IN 1815, AT BOMBAY 1842.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

JOHN WALKER & SONS'

WORLD RENOWNED KILMARNOCK WHISKIES.

VINO SACRO,
The perfect Church Wine.

G. H. MUMM'S
"Extra Dry" CHAMPAGNE.

FEUERHEERD'S
COMMENDADOR PORT.

C. P. & CO.'S BURGUNDY,
A Blood-Making Wine.

C. P. & CO.'S

RARE OLD COGNAC,

A CHOICE LIQUEUR.

15, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM. The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA, Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4.

F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St., Bombay.

McDOWELL & CO.'S LIMITED,

"LIGHT OF ASIA"

AND

'BAHADUR BOUQUETS"

SHOULD BE COMPARED WITH

REAL HAVANAHS

COSTING FOUR TIMES THE PRICE !!

Order a Sample Box containing 6 "Light of Asia" and 6 "Bouquets" costing Annas Fourteen free anywhere in India,

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

HUXLEY'S "MUSAFFI SALVE,

ANNIHILATES PAIN IN FIVE MINUTES.

CURES Pain of all kinds in the Limbs and Shoulders; Cracks, Fissures, Indolent Sores, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Stiff Joints,

RELIEVES Headaches, Stomachaches, Migraines, Cold on the Chest, Mosquito and Insect Bites, and all painful symptoms.

SOLD IN TINS,

Which can be sent by Post, 12 annas, Plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

BOMBAY AGENTS:—

ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA,

ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

UP-COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH

No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and oxidize. Rs. 23 and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.

IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRY! TRY!! TRY !!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and greatly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

P. & O. PASSENGERS KNOW AND APPRECIATE

CATTO'S WHISKY.

NOW FOR SALE AT LEADING BARS, HOTELS, AND AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA | MONGINI BROS. | W. B. GREEN & Co.
D. C. OOMRIGAR. | J. F. KUTHOKE. | D. D. BARIA.

ALSO

AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
7 BAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, or see from the Boat on their arrival at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions as Cleaning and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

HORNBY ROAD,

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS;

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers,

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GENERAL AVERAGE S. S. "TIENTSIN."

A GENERAL AVERAGE has now been declared on account of the Freight on s. s. "TIENTSIN", during the voyage between Colombo and Bombay in July, and Consignees having any Claims to make under the General Average on account of water damage to Cargo are required to lodge them at once. The report of the survey on damaged Cargo held by Lloyd's Surveyor can be seen on application at P. and O. Company's Office, Fort.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent,
P. and O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 10th August, 1904.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the annual SUPPLY of INDIAN and ENGLISH COALS for the Baroda Electric Installation. Copies of general conditions, specification and form of Tender can be obtained on application on payment of Rs. 10 which will not be returned.

Sealed Tenders will be received up to NOON on SEPTEMBER 2nd, 1904.

GRAHAM R. LYNN, M. Inst., C. E.,
Chief Engineer, Baroda State.

POONA FIFTH EXTRA MEETING.

THURSDAY, 25th AUGUST, 1901.
(HOLIDAY.)

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M. on THURSDAY, 18th August, 1901.

CURSETJEE DHUNJEESHAW,
for Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 13th August, 1904.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, 24th August, at 6 P. M.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS,
Hon. Secretary.

July 23rd, 1904.

NOTICE.

AN INDUSTRIAL and AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION will be held in BOMBAY, in DECEMBER 1904, in connection with the 20th Sessions of the Indian National Congress. Intending Exhibitors are requested to apply for particulars to the Undersigned.

VITHALDAS DAMODHER THACKERSEY,
Chairman,
Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition Committee.

RECTOR'S WIFE, experienced with little CHILDREN, wishes the entire CHARGE of TWO or THREE LITTLE GIRLS, from 3 to 7 years old, whose Parents are in India or abroad. Rectory most healthily situated in the midst of lovely scenery. Unexceptionable references given and required.

Mrs. SOMERSET, Rectory, Crickhowel, S. Wales.

Full particulars with photograph of House at "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 153 of 1902.

POMA DOLLA and others .....Plaintiffs.
VERSUS
YESHODABAI, widow of ATMARAM SAKHARAM JOSHI and others .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for SALE made in the above suit and bearing date the 22nd day of February, 1904, the following immoveable property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of September, 1904, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon,

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the plaintiffs and defendants abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with a dwelling house or building or messuage standing thereon, situate lying and being in Kolbhat Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring three hundred and fifty-four square yards or thereabouts, registered with the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 633, New No. 2933, Old Survey No. 21, and New Survey No. 119, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 3116 and 3117, and Street Nos. 22 and 24, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the said Kolbhat Street, on or towards the South by the property of Pandurang Dinanathjee and now of Sitaram Bapujee, on or towards the East by the property of Hurjivan Virjee and Dambdher Kalianjee, and on or towards the West by Chewal Wadi Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the offices of Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay—Dated this 10th day of August, 1904.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1904.
SIXTY YEARS.
Rs. 36,50,000.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act I of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 36 and-a-half Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st January and 1st July.

2 per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application,
and the balance on or before Monday, 31st October, 1904.
Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.
The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned (but no interest will be allowed, if no allotment is made and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p. m. (gun fire) on TUESDAY, 30th August, 1904, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary Port Trust at whose Office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f) of the Indian Trust's Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust-proper consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879) until further orders. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjab, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burma.

By Order of the Trustees.

H. E. HART,
Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1904.

GUARANTEED

CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES.
Our "A. 1" & "ELEPHANT" Brands
Challenge Competition.

COUPE & CO.'S STEEL WHEELS
WITH
GUNMETAL and MALLEABLE IRON HUBS.

CARRIAGE SUNDRIES
consisting of
SPRINGS, AXLES, LAMPS, HOODSTOCKS, SHAFTS, HOOD LEATHERS, LEATHER CLOTH, etc., etc.

SADDLERY GOODS.
HARNESSES, SADDLES, BITS, & CURBS, HEAD COLLARS, KNEE CAPS, BOOTS, BUCKLES, REINS, etc., etc.

LARGE STOCK ALWAYS KEPT.
PRICES MODERATE.

Apply to
GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & CO.,
57, Meadow Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

APPLICATION FOR A LICENSE OF GOVERNMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of Section 26 of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, application has been made to the Government of Bombay for a LICENSE directing an Association about to be formed under the name of "THE NATIONAL YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION of INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON" to be registered with limited liability without the addition of the word "Limited" to its name.

The objects for which the Association is established are:—

(a) To take over the whole or any of the Assets and Liabilities of the unincorporated Association known as the National Young Women's Christian Association of India, Burma and Ceylon and the federation, development and extension of Young Women's Christian Associations in India, Burma and Ceylon and for such purpose the making (if necessary) of grants-in-aid to such Associations.
(b) To consider and discuss all questions affecting the interest of the Association.
(c) To provide for the delivery of Lectures, the formation of classes and to take other suitable means for the promotion of the Spiritual, Intellectual, Physical and Social well-being of Young Women in India, Burma and Ceylon.
(d) To purchase, hire or otherwise acquire for the purposes of the Association any real or immoveable and personal or moveable property and in particular any lands, buildings, furniture, household effects, utensils, books, newspapers, periodicals, musical instruments, fittings apparatus, appliances, conveniences, and accommodation, and so far as the law or the license of the local Government may from time to time allow to sell, demise, let, mortgage or dispose of the same,
(e) To erect, maintain, improve or alter any buildings under their control for the purposes of the Association.
(f) To borrow or raise money by the issue of or upon bonds, debentures, bills of exchange, promissory notes or other obligations or securities of the Association, or by the mortgage or charge of all or any part of the property of the Association.
(g) To hold moveable or immoveable property in trust for any member of the Association.
(h) To unite local Young Women's Christian Associations in India, Burma and Ceylon to the World's Young Women's Christian Association and to be the means of communication between such local Young Women's Christian Associations and the World's Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association.

NOTICE is hereby given that any Person, Company or Corporation objecting to this application may bring such objection before the Government of Bombay on or before the 20th day of September next by a letter addressed to the Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Secretariat, Bombay.—Dated this 15th day of August, 1904.

THE HAND IN HAND FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY,

THE OLDEST INSURANCE OFFICE IN THE WORLD.

ESTABLISHED 1696.

45 per cent. reduction of PREMIUM after 5 years, and other tables. Lowest Rates.

JOHN E. MINNITT,
74, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

"NEW PROCESS."

OIL HEATERS.

PORTABLE,
SMOKELESS AND
REQUIRES NO FLUE.
SUITABLE FOR
BED, BATH, AND
DINING ROOMS
OFFICES AND SUMMER RESORTS.
DESIGN ATTRACTIVE.

STOVE DEPOT.

17, HUMMUM STREET.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid
Agency Business undertaken
Rules of Bussness on appication.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and Q.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Waers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horse charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and research. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL B.A., LL.B.,
Subordinate Judge, Dhulia; First Class Magistrate Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N. W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Hayes's Reports, Hyde's Reports, Marshall's Reports, Corytons Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1863 to 1862 decided by the SUDDER FOUZDARRE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 800 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 150 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

PRICE Rs. 17, By Post As. 6 extra.

Apply "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong in all parts. J. R. Gardener, 15, Forbes Street, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING"; unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps. Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle readily paid to a few applications of the original G's Liniment, Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED PERSONS, desirous to learn Commercial Correspondence and Precis Writing, to arrange hours with an experienced gentleman. Apply to Box "No. 1234 A" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

A WELL ESTABLISHED Agent in Hamburg seeks representation of an East Indian and Straits Settlement Shipper for all kinds of East Indian produce. Able to arrange advances on consignments if required. Address EMIL POHNDORFF, Hamburg, Germany.

ELECTRIC APPLIANCES.—Continuous and alternating Current Plant for lighting and power distribution. Electric Cables, Fans, Arc Lamps, Fittings, Telephone and Telegraph Appliances supplied of the highest quality at MODERATE PRICES—C. JOST & Co. Electrical Engineers, Sirdar's Palace, Bombay, Established 1882.

IN CONSTANT USE FOR 10 YEARS.—Mrs. M. Blyth, Colaba, says:—Singer's Family Machines had been in constant use for 10 years, for both heavy and light work, and only cost me few annas for trifling repairs.

PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer, LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Maragon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Maragon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-6 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-6 per case, at Bandora.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-Plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Monsoon Weather.—The splendid lighting of RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' STUDIO, Nippon Building, Hornby Road, enables them to secure the finest results in Portraiture during the cloudy weather.—Lift always available.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRO COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" else, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CORN and WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless remedy for Corns, Warts, Bunions, etc. Cures where all similar preparations fail. Per Bottle Annas 12.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 9. First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

ONE TO TWENTY YEARS' STANDING

CHRONIC DISEASES have been successfully cured by ELECTRICITY and ADVANCED THERAPEUTICS after different forms of DRUG TREATMENT HAD FAILED. On hearing what you are suffering from, you will be informed by what SCIENTIFIC METHOD you can be cured. For particulars, diseases cured, etc., apply to the DOCTOR-IN-CHARGE, MEDICO-ELECTRIC INSTITUTE, 13, Forbes Street, Fort.

WAR TELEGRAMS!
WAR TELEGRAMS!!
WAR TELEGRAMS!!!

THE LATEST WAR NEWS For Rs. 2 Per Month Sent to any Address in the Fort.

Subscriptions are now being Registered
AT THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE
121, MEADOWS STREET.
REUTER'S OLD BUILDINGS.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank,
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere,
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Frs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, Merchandise, etc.

WM. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....,, 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND.. 9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS.....,, 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newhsang.
LONDON BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... ,, 16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... ,, 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:
Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.
,, J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—
2 ½ per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ ,, ,, minimum monthly balances
at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
,, 1 Year	4½ ,,
,, 6 Months	4 ,,
,, 3 ,, ...	3½ ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.
The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.
Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.
For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 20th July, 1904.
LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) Rs. 19,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.
CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...$1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
27, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Karachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eya,	Mombasa
Steamer Point.	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, Ceylon, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,89,950.

HEAD OFFICE:—Calcutta.
BRANCHES:—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.

RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 6	months	4 per cent. p. a.
,, 12	,,	5 ,, p. a.
,, 2	years	5½ ,, p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.
Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p. a., compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.
For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager,
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thapting	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Rs. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week: First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.
Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by
STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,

MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND

Specialists in Monumental Work for India

ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.
TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

THE NEW "REVLUC." PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD
BOMBAY AND POONA

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS,
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MA

HAVE YOU THESE SYMPTOMS?

DISEASED KIDNEYS CAUSE BACKACHE, URINARY DISORDERS, GRAVEL, DIZZINESS, PUFFY FLESH, NERVOUSNESS, AND IRREGULAR HEART'S ACTION.

KIDNEY DISEASE does not usually come on with a SHARP pain. If it did it would not be so dangerous, because the patient would at once seek treatment and relief.

On the contrary, most often it comes on quietly—may have been working in the system for years before the patient suspected the real cause of his trouble.

There may have been headaches, limb aches, neuralgia, sciatica, rheumatism, a nervous, irritable feeling, or a generally tired feeling, weak heart, dropsy, etc.

He did not know these were symptoms of kidney disease and so he doctored the symptoms, and not the kidneys.

Thus the trouble kept growing worse, until disturbances of the water appeared, or there was gravel, or retention of the urine, or backache—or some such plain sign of kidney trouble that there could be no doubt.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills should be taken at the first sign of anything wrong. There is no other safe way, because kidney diseases are the most dangerous of all diseases, except consumption. Doan's Pills are a great aid and stimulant to the kidneys. They strengthen the kidneys and help them to properly perform that most important of all functions—the filtering of the blood. Help them to flush off, and carry away with the surplus water, all those impurities which the blood gathers up in its circuit of the body. In no other way can you be well.

This medicine has been in use by the Quakers for 72 years, and is to-day made of the same roots and herbs as it was 72 years ago. It cannot be improved by adding to, or taking away a single thing. Its effects are only on the kidneys and bladder—not on the bowels. This is the reason for its great success: It does one thing only, but it does that one thing well.

We will gladly send a free sample box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to any reader of this paper. Please address your letter to Foster-McClellan Co., 8, Wells-street, Oxford-street, London, W., England, and say where you saw this offer. All Chemists sell Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 33, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED CARGO.
EX. S. S. "TIENTSIN".

Under instructions from the P. & O. S. N. Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Powder Bunder, Mazagaon, on account of the concerned.—

Landed, S. S. "Tientsin".

A quantity of damaged cargo, such as umbrella fittings, glass bottles, iron safe, sulphate of copper, lamp, glasses, ink bottles, umbrella sticks, whistles, matches, camphor, betelnuts, empty cases, &c., &c., &c.,

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 17th August, 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF DAMAGED CHINA MATTING AND BURNERS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock K. Shed on account of the underwriters.

ex S. S. Tientsin.

M-S. 3650—17 rolls China matting.
32-5-6—2 cases burners.
22-34—2 cases burners.
Damages by fire and water.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF A VACANT PIECE OF LAND IN MARINE CROSS LANE, DHOBI TALAO.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following piece of land belonging to the estate of the late Arab sir Jamsetjee Jamsetjee.

All that piece of land situate at Marine Cross Lane in 1st Marine Line, Dhobi Talao, containing by admeasurement 49 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the land of Rahimtulla Sayani, on the west by the property of Rustomjee Dhanjee, on the north by the Sweeper's passage and on the south by public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 174 next to Glass Bungalow at Cavel Street, Kalbadevi, the valuable and handsome teakwood and teakwood household furniture, set of sofas and chairs, cabinet, almirs, bedstead, cupboards, book case, Square piano by Soundy and Co., Church harmonium, real photography, ice box, chandeliers, books, dinner set of 30 persons, plateware, glassware, pictures, lamps, table ornaments, etc, the property of Mrs. L. de. QUADROS changing residence. The property will be on view three days before sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Studio, Fort, opposite the Share Bajar, the whole of the stock-in-trade of the late Khoja Mahomed Baloo, Furniture Merchant, consisting of almirahs, glass door book cases, wardrobes, cloth presses, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and washhand tables, suits of drawing room sofas and chairs, side bosroes, new bentwood furniture, pieces of tapestry and plush, Austrian safe, furniture, tiles, marble dining table 8 by 4 feet, marble slabs, &c.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Alexandra House, near the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel, Mereweather Road, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood household furniture, by John Roberts, Wimbridge and other pianos, organ by and glassware, cottage piano, Gent's Preston Humber first grade bicycle, lady's first grade Singer's bicycle, Jail-made cane chairs, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, windproof lamps, etc., the property of R. RAO MULL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 17th August, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 32, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF REEL MACHINERY PARTS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Churchgate, in the compound of the Empire Dying Factory, on account and risk of the concerned—

1 case No. 10, contains 14 swifts and 2 traverse plates.
1 case No. 14, contains 12 swifts, 24 doffer ends and 12 pog ribs.
1 case No. 16, contains 13 turning ends and fittings.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY LARGE QUANTITY OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES RETURNED FROM SOMALILAND.

Under instructions from the Storekeeper-General, Supply and Transport Messrs BENNETT & Co. will on FRIDAY, the 26th, and SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., each day, sell by Public Auction, at Helmet's Godowns S. and T. Stores, Town Barracks Military Store, Fort, near Messrs. W and A. Graham and Co.'s office, a very large quantity of serviceable and unserviceable stores returned from Somaliland consisting of blankets (new and old), jackets blouses, pagris, coats and trousers, cape ammunition boots, belts, mattresses and pillows, shirts, sleepers, curtains, rugs, socks nagkins, waterproof sheets, tin ware buckets, large and small leather pieces, provision wines, iron tools and nails, large scales with weights, stoves, empty bottle, heel-tips, glass and porcelain ware, ice-boxes reading lamps, flags, condensed Milk &c. &c., too numerous to describe.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CANDAWADY, NEAR GIRGAUM.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Peter Baptista, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Laxmibai, widow of the late Gargadhur Khunderao Kokje, and Vithal Gangadhur Kokje, the following property—

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house or chawl standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the Cuart Nigdowdy in Candawady, Girgaum, in the registration sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and ninety-three square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment, under Ward D No. 807, and Street No. 8, and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East partly by the property of the Confraternity of Saint Francis and partly by the property of Pandurang Makund, on or towards the West partly by the property of Sunderrao Raghunath and partly by the property of Wamdeo Sahadeo Bhat, on or towards the north by the property of Bhai Wamon and on or towards the South by the property of Luis Antony Miranda and which said premises are now occupied by the said Luxmibai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 17th August, 1904.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£83 1-4	= + 3-16
3 do. Rentes	£98	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£104 1-2	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£86 3-16	= + 1-16

SILVER—

Spot in London	26 5-8	= — 1-16
2 months hence	26 7-16	= — 1-16
Spot in New York	57 7-8	= — 1-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·25 1-2	= unchanged
Berlin	20·47	= — 1-2
New York Demand	4·83	= — 1-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3	per cent = unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 7-8	per cent = do
6 " " " do	3 1-8	per cent = do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 1-8	per cent = — 1-8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3-4	per cent = unchanged

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 3-8	per cent = + 1-8
1 day market loans	2 1-2	per cent = — 1-8

RAPESEED—

Yellow Gujerat 35 1-4 A.-S. sellers
Yellow Cawnpore 34 3-4 A.-S. sellers
} dull.

LINSEED—

Linseed Bold 55 1-2 S.-O. buyers quiet.

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York 8 1-8

Wheat afloat for U. K. 2,980,000.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats quiet, Manchester steady. Total sales 6,000. Spot 5·98—8. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 7-16 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 2,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·51 —8	5·29 —6	5·20 —8
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan. Feb.**
5·17 —6	5·15 —6	5·14 —6
Feb.-Mch.		**Mch-Apl.**
5·14 —6		5·15 —5

Receipts at U. S. Ports	2,000
Do. last year	500
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do. do Continent	nil

In New York—

Spot	10·50 — 5
Futures, month of December	9·56 — 4
Do. do. March	9·61 — 5

In New Orleans—

Spot	10 1-4 — 1-8
Futures, month of Sept.	9·58 — 5
Do. do. Dec.	9·38 — 3
Tone at close	quiet.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Monday, 15th August, 1904:—

Cotton	1,565 bales.
Wheat	22,411 cwts.
Linseed	9,453 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	5,697 "
Gingellyseed	88 "
Poppyseed	2,171 "
Groundnuts	117 "
Castorseed	6,201 "
Rice	34,186 "
Myrabollams	14 "
Cottonseed	3,735 "
Mowrasseed	1,868 "
Gram	4,611 "
Joowar	7,112 "
Maize	177 "

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold bullion	Rs. 4,54,227
Ex s. s. Ballarat from Sydney.	

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, AUGUST 16.

Exchange—Tone quiet.

Bank T.T. ..... 1s-3 31-32d.
Bank Demand ..... 1s-4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 5-16d
French Francs 3 do do 170 1-4
Marks 3 do do 138 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 135
Shanghai 30 do do 188 1-2
Japan 30 do do 149
Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.
Cash 99-9
1st Settlement 31 August ... 99-6

Money Market, Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 21st April	3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 16th June	3 do
Bank of Bengal do 23rd June	3 do
Bank of Madras do 6th July	4 do

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.			
Linseed.—Tone steady.						
Ready	6	0	0	to 5	15	0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.						
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	4	0	to 5	6	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	11	0			
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5	12	0			
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.						
Ready	6	0	0			
Castorseed—Tone quiet.						
Ready	24	0				

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

Soft Red Ahmedabad..... Rs. 28 1-2
Club. No. 1 ..... Rs. 29 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—steady.
Estimated sales .....bales 6,000
Imports ..... do 1,000

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·53 +2	5·31 +2	5·22 +2
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**
5·19 +2	5·17 +2	5·16 +2
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-April**	
5·16 +2	5·16 +1	

COTTON.—There is a good enquiry from the Mills and a moderate turnover is reported at Colaba. The Sutta market is slightly easier.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Bhowngger	quiet
The Manchester Market has been	steady
3 1-2 per cent Consols	83 1-4
3 per cent Rentes	.....
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	104 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	86 3-16
Bar Silver	26 5-8

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths, from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	0	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada,	4	3	17
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, 1 Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	3	2	22
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	11
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	13
Total	10	6	93
Total plague deaths to date	276,545	225,561	
Same date last year	16	17	90

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
*8	7

* Out of these one imported case from Poona.

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending yesterday was 662 as against 677 during the previous week. Of the total number 44 died of plague and 33 of cholera which showed a decrease of seven and one respectively over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 559 which included 77 deaths from plague.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists, and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strickly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

BARKER—August 7, at 24, St Hilda's Terrace, Whitby the wife of P W Barker, of Neeschindepore, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

LOPEZ—August 1, at Kamptee, C P, Muriel, the youngest and dearly beloved daughter of Mr and Mrs J O Lopez, aged 7 years and 5 months.

Lloyd—August 6, at Ellichpur, Berar, of dysentery, Martin Archibald, youngest and dearly loved son of W Lloyd, Milton-under-Wychwood, Oxfordshire.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 41m., Sun sets, 6h. 27m. High water, 3-21m., 3-36a. Low water, 9-3m., 9-43a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Gymkhana Mounted Sports.
Football, Cooperage.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Caledonien will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p. m. on the 21st Aug. (Sunday). Parcel mail for French China and Japan closed at 9 a. m. on 20th Aug. (Saturday).

DEMISE OF A NATIVE OFFICER.—The death occurred at Nagpada yesterday morning of Mahomed Moizzum, a pensioned Subadar of the 21st Regiments, N.I., at the age of 70 years. The deceased was placed on the Pension list 18 years ago. He was a popular man and the funeral was largely attended by the leading members of the Mahomedan community of New Nagpada.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Jafferji Moosaji, a silk merchant, having his shop in Pakmodia Street, has reported to the police the theft of nineteen pieces of silk of the value of Rs. 500 from his shop on Sunday night. It appears that the complainant closed the shop on Sunday evening and went home. When he went to open it next morning he found the lock hanging loose on the staple of the door and on entering the place discovered the property missing.

CARD-PLAYING INTERRUPTED—About half-past 11 o'clock on Monday night four men named Jeswan Pragji Vannali Megji, Bhowan Dayo and Premji Jeewa, met at the house of the first named man in Narayen Dharoo Street for the purpose of playing cards. Suddenly some one knocked at the door and the whole party got frightend thinking that the police were upon them. Premji Jeewa attempted to escape through a window and in doing so fell on an iron tank fracturing his left thigh. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejal Hospital, where he has been detained

ACWORTH'S LEPER ASYLUM MATUNGA.—The Committee of the Acworth's Leper asylum, Matunga, beg to acknowledge with thanks the following donations etc. for the month of July:—Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas Rs. 25, Messrs. Thaker Muljee Khimjee, Virchand Dewkaran, Hansraj Muljee, Ratansi Mahansi Thaker Jewraj, Bhimsee Ramsee, Survan Hirra, Sha Ghanshan Kaman and Lallwadi Bazaar grain merchants, sweets; and Messrs Amerchand Talukchand Jetha Madneejee Dayal, Purshotum Dayal and Sukarial Girgashanker silver merchants, a feast to the inmates.

DEATH FROM ALCOHOLIC POISONING.—Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Dhondiba Shavalaram, a Hindu aged about thirty. The deceased was a dealer in sheep and goats and resided with his employer at Do Lalie Road. He was addicted to drinking. On Sunday night Dhondiba returned home drunk and went to sleep. The next morning he was found unconscious and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. The "post mortem" examination showed that death was due to alcoholic poisoning and the Jury returned a verdict accordingly.

A FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—At the J. J. Hospital, yesterday, Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Bhagirthi, a Hindu woman, aged about fifty years, residing at Gilder Street. The evidence showed that on the morning of the 10th instant, the deceased was attempting to cross Gilder Street near the Falkland Road railway overbridge, when she was knocked down by a victoria going in the direction of Grant Road. She received a large wound at the back of her head which bled profusely. She was picked up in an unconscious state and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital where she died on Monday, the cause of death being attributed to fracture of the base of the skull. The driver of the victoria seemed to have shouted out to the deceased, but the latter who carried a basket of vegetables on her head, did not get out of the way in time to avoid the accident. The Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

TWO YEARS AFTER.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Jebb charged George Sullivan Cox, a European, with deserting from the Government Workhouse. It appears that on the 24th October 1901, the accused was declared a vagrant and sent to the Work-house. On the 27th June 1902, he obtained leave from the Governor of the Workhouse to go out in search of employment, promising to return to the institution at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. Cox did not return and was not heard of ever since. On Sunday last he was found by the police wandering in the streets without any visible means of subsistence and was arrested on a charge of being a vagrant. He was then taken to the Work-house where he was identified as the man who had deserted the institution two years ago. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted four previous convictions for a similar offence. The Magistrate sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A TRAMWAY CASE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. E. T. Ansell of the Bombay Tramway Company, charged T. Robbins, a European, with using abusive language and with violating the Company's bye-law No. 16 by obstructing a tramway official in the discharge of his duties. It appeared from the evidence that on the 14th July last, the accused boarded the yellow tram No. 1, which was in charge of conductor No. 186, at the Colaba Causeway near Apollo Bunder. The car was quite full and the conductor asked the accused to leave it. The accused declined to leave the car and persisted in standing behind the last bench. An altercation ensued and the car had to be detained for twenty minutes. The accused stated in his defence that the conductor had allowed some persons to stand behind the last bench. As the conductor to let him stand near those persons or to ask those passengers also to get down. As the conductor would do neither he also stood there. The Magistrate in disposing of the case remarked that the evidence for the prosecution, which consisted of independent witnesses, clearly proved that the accused did commit a breach of the bye-law 10 of the Company. It was no defence, because other persons were allowed to commit a breach of the bye-law, the accused was also justified in doing the same. He convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 7

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

At the meeting of the Association held in the Mahomedan Club at Mahaluxmi on Sunday afternoon Khan Saheb Mahomed Ali Murghey, Khan Bahadur Abdur Razak bin Curtas, Messrs Mir Aun Ali, Haji Ismail Goolmahomed, Munshi Khan Bahadur Abdur Rehman Kudvani and several leading Mahomedans were present. At the instance of the Kazi of Bombay K. E. Kurtas addressed the meeting in Urdu and explained the advantages of the Bombay Sanitary Association. He said that this institution is not a Government or authorative body, but one whose aim is to teach the people, poor as well as rich, the necessary sanitary requirements of life. The fact that H. E. the Governor, the Hon'ble Sir James Monteath, the Hon'ble Sir L. Jenkins and other high personages have associated themselves with this institution is a sure guarantee that its main object is to promote our interests. We must congratulate Bombay in having secured Dr. Turner, the life and soul of this institution, for its Health Officer. Dr. Turner had the sympathy of the people at heart and had endeared himself to all castes and creeds by his untiring zeal and indefatigable efforts in the interests of the public health. He called upon all those present to do everything in their power to assist Dr. Turner in his efforts to bring about the sanitary regeneration of Bombay. Khan Saheb Murghey and Mr. Munshi addressed the meeting and said the objects of the Association were quite in consonance with the religious teaching of the Mahomedans, and hence they should without any hesitation cooperate with this movement. Dr. Turner expressed his sincere thanks to those present and said that the success or otherwise of the movement lay with them and that ere long they will be able to realize the benefits conferred by this Institution. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to Khan Bahadur Curtas and Mr. Haji Ismail Goolmah med for the assistance rendered by him in lending the Club for the meeting.

DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS CO., LD.

THE nineteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, No. 7, Marine Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. P. Brannwald presiding.

The directors in their report to the shareholders stated:—"Competition amongst the different flour mills in Delhi, Agra, etc., has been very keen, which would not allow our mills to hold out for full margins. With the additional new machinery, referred to in our last report, and which in the meantime has been erected, we, however, think being able to considerably increase the output per working hour, thereby reducing grinding charges and increasing our capacity to face competition. The accounts show a profit of Rs.38 309-10-7 of which the directors have placed Rs. 15,000 to depreciation account leaving a disposable balance of Rs 23,309 10 7. From this sum they recommend to pay a dividend of Rs. 12 per share equal to 6 per cent on the paid up capital, free of income tax; absorbing Rs. 20,772 and to carry the balance to new year's account. Mr. G. W. Moir has left Bombay for six months. The vacancy has not been filled. On behalf of secretaries and treasurers Mr. P. Brannwald has taken the seat of Mr. F. W. Bickel, who temporarily left Bombay. Mr. Chubildas Lallubhoy retires from the board by rotation but is eligible for re-election.

Mr. John E. Aspinwall, the auditor appointed at last year's general meeting, having left for England, the directors appointed Mr. Pestonjee Sorabjee Kharegat to audit the accounts now before the meeting and the shareholders are asked to confirm this appointment. An auditor also will have to be appointed for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration. The buildings, machinery, stocks and stores at Delhi are insured against fire for Rs. 5,01,000."

On the motion of the chairman seconded by Mr Ratansy Mulji, the report as well as the audited accounts were received and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 14, instead of Rs. 12 as recommended by the directors in the report, was declared. Mr. Chabildas Lallubhoy, who retired from the board by rotation, was re-elected, and the appointment of Mr. P. S. Khareghat as auditor in place of Mr. J. E. Aspinwall was confirmed. Mr. Khareghat was then reappointed an auditor for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 200 and the proceedings terminated.

POONA RACES.

FOURTH EXTRA MEETING SATURDAY, 20TH AUGUST.

Entry closed at 6 p.m. on Monday 15th August.

The Summer Plate—Distance—1 Mile.

H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's br aus g Glen Albyn.
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's br aus g Lech Chieveden (aged)
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's br aus g Firecracker (aged)
Aga S Shah's b aus g Prestwick
Mr T R Badger's br g Thomond (aged)
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's ch aus h Progredior by Pilgrims Progress—Marie Louise (5 years)
Mr Peel's bl aus g Sartoj II (late Miles)
Mr Peel's b aus g Planet
Mr F Kelso's ch e g Childs Guide
Mr Kelso's b aus g Harpist
Mr A W P's b aus m Min (aged)
Mr A W P's ch aus g Fitzeros (aged)
Mr Upsteam's bl aus g Dalcimer
Mr G Watson's b aus g Riverside II by Kingston—Dancing Water (4 years)
Mr D L Khimjee's b aus g Spark (aged)
Mr Mehta's br aus m Blue Blood (aged)

The Decoit Handicap—Distance—1 Mile.

Aga S Shah's b a h St Gatien (4 years)
Captain Bayford's g a h Avatar (5 years)
Captain Bayford's g a h Borderer
Prince Fateh Singh's b a h Duldul 13 2 12
Mr A R Kamer's g a h Young Kohinoor 14 0
M Mustapha bin Tallu's ch a h Faithful 14 0
Mr Peel's g a h Precious
Mr E M Garda's b a h Nararjee 14 0
Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saiff's b a h Smasher (5 years)
Mr Mahomed Hajee Ebrahim's ch a h Gallant 13 2 3 4
Mr A Mus bin Abdulla's g a h Random 13 3
Mr R Anderson's ch a h Seaquil (4 years)
Messrs G K and D D's b a h Talisman (aged)
Messrs G K and D D's b a h Bendigo (5 years)

A Maiden Plate—Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr T R Badger's ch a h William Rufus (late Farhood 132)
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's g a h Calcutta 13 2
Mr Beatty's g a h Vasco 14 0
Mr Foster's b a h Rahab 13 13 4
Mr Shamlan's g a h Zurriff 13 2 12
Mr Mahomed Shamsi's b a h False Start 13 3 3 4
Mr A A Amer's g a h Lachin 14 0
Mr Jaroofa bin Tallu's g a h Kismut 14 0
Mr Finch's b a h Arab Maid 13 3 12
Mr F M Garda's ch a h Kour Sauh 13 3 12
Mr Artin A Essayee's b a h Malabar 13 3
Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saiff's g a h Moored 13 3
Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saiff's g a h Result 13 3 12
Mr Faraj bin Sanad's b a h Young Mesumma 13 3 4
Mr Alibhoy's g a h Salatin 13 2 12
Mr A W P's b a h Turn of Luck 14 0
Captain Darby's g a h Hailstorm II 13 3 12
Mr S A Wahed's ch a h Dherjung 13 3

The Midget Handicap—Distance—5 furlongs.

Aga S Shah's b a h Oriental 13 2 12
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's g a h Grey Fox 13 2
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's g a h Farewell 13 2 3 4
Mr Percy Fischer's g a h Governor 13 2 3 4
Mr W Morans's g a h Young Gazelle 13 2
Mr R R S's ch a h Mint 14 3
Mr Artin A Essayee's b a h Malabar 13 3
Mr Artin A Essayee's g a h Little Joker 13 1 12
Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saiff's g a h Moored 13 3
Mr Artin A Essayee's ch a h Nepoleon 13 3
Mr Locke's g a h Euphrates 13 2 12
Mr Jackson's b a h Permit 13 3
Mr F B Avasia's ch a h Paleface 13 3
Messrs G K and D D's g a h Dispute 13 3

The Small Pony Plate—Distance—1 2 Mile.

Mr Finch's br aus m La France 14 0
Mr Guest's b aus g Don John 13 3 12
Mr D Graham's b a h Haji 14 0
Lt-Col Kettlewell's b e m Richesse 13 3 12
Mr A W P's b aus m Cornette 13 3 12
Mr D L Khimjee's b aus m Bandicoot 13 3 3 4
Messrs G K and D D's ch aus m Veera 14 0

The Club Plate—Distance—5 furlongs.

Major G Moore's b e m Lady Jess 14 1
Major G Moore's b e m Fausaine 14 0 3 4
Major G Moore's b c l m Cosie 13 3
Mr J J Pawsey's ch e m Tit Bits Lady 14 0 14
Mr Locke's b aus g Gladstone by Tridentate—dam Unknow 14 1 12
Lt-Col Hazelton's b aus g Patrician 14 0 12
Lt-Col Kettlewell's b e m Richesse 13 3 12
Mr Graham's ch aus m Shotsilk 14 0 12
Mr W Bass b c l g Ring 14 0 12
Mr W Bass r m Filbert 14 0
Mr J Alston's b aus m Temtress 14 2 12
Mr W Orr Paterson's ch aus g Free Trade 14 2

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Poona, August 12.

With the approval of H E the Cr-in-Ch India the Lieut Gen Com the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments:—43rd Erinpura Reg.—Lieut A R L Mason R G A, a candidate for the I A, to be a Co Officer, dated 28 July 1904. 119th Infantry (the Mcolan Reg)—2nd Lieut J McL G Taylor, 1st Batt, Cheshire Regt a candidate for the I A, to be double Co Officer, dated 3rd August.

The Lieut-Gen Comg the Forces is pleased to make the following appointment:—31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers—Lieut J O Hext, Offg Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Officer, vice Lieut H H Syer, seconded.

The Lieut-Gen Comg the Forces is pleased to make the following appointment on his Personal Staff:—Capt G Fraser 24th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse to be Aide-C, vice Capt Lord G Stewart-Murray vacated, dated 6th August.

Under instructions from Army Head-Quarters, India, Captain the Honble D R A Anderson-Pelham, 10th Hussars is directed to proceed to England, on appointment as Adjut Lincolnshire Imperial Yeomanry, travelling at the public expense, under paragraphs 95 (i) and 77 (iii), Army Regulations India, Volume I.

The following appointments are made in connection with the class for the instruction of Officers as instructors and British Non-Commissioned Officers as Assist Instructors in Army Signalling, which assembled at Poona on the 11th August—To be Instructor—Capt P L Grove 1st Bn. Cheshire Reg—To be Assist Instructors No 2412, Lance-Sergt C Jenkins 4th Hussars—No 1874 Corporal T H Walker 1st Batt East Yorkshire Regt—No 4332 Sergt G Headley, 1st Batt, York and Lancaster Regt and No 3619 Corporal H D'Donnell, 2nd Batt Connaught Rangers.

The undermentioned Officers and Non-Commissioned Officer have passed in the languages and tests specified—Lieut Dyer, H R 36th Scinde Horse Higher Standard Urdu Quetta 4th July. Lieut Adler, B I H 13th Infantry Higher Standard Urdu Quetta 4th July Honorary Lieut and Quarter-Master 18th (Prince of Wales Own) Royal Hussars Higher Standard Urdu Mhow 11th July Lieut Norton, W R 16th Mahrattas Higher Standard Urdu Mhow 12th July Roberts C S H Malwa Bhil Corps Higher Standard Urdu 11th July Marshall F W 130 Baluchis Higher Standard Urdu Karachi 11th and 12th July Macnabb R 2nd Queen's Own Central India Horse Higher Standard Urdu Bombay 1st August Weeks H E 17th Infantry (The Loyal Regt Higher Standard Urdu Bombay 1st August Ogle N 67th Punjabis Higher Standard Urdu Bombay 1st August Moor H D 130th Baluchis Higher Standard Urdu Bombay 1st August Capt Hyde D O Royal Army Medical Corps Lower Standard Urdu Karachi 11th and 12 h July 2nd Lieut Hardcastle J 2nd Batt East Lancashire Regiment Lower Urdu Bombay 1st August Lance Corporal (No 879) McLean, A 1st Battal York and Lancaster Regt Higher Standard Urdu Mhow 11th July.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Darothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers &c.

THE WEATHER

AS MANUFACTURERS

of everything made of WOOL, we have built up a reputation which stands upon a foundation of Rock.

It has been done by giving that value which one naturally expects when paying away good money.

Imagine upwards of 20,00,000 pounds of Wool made into warm Clothing.

Imagine over 2,000 people working all the year round making it up.

Then you can understand that it is only by studying our Customers that we are enabled to do this.

Is there anything amongst the following which you require or are likely to require? If so, send to day for samples.

Broadcloths, Blankets, Flannels, Serges, Tweeds, Putties, Numdahs, Berlin Wools, Lohis, Horse Clothing, Greatcoat Cloths, Socks, Jerseys, Cardigans, Balaclavas, Sweaters, Gloves, and

EVERYTHING ELSE MADE OF WOOL.

You have but to ask for Samples, and we will gladly forward them.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD., CAWNPORE.

THE

MUSIC SHOP

where you can have the best selection of all things

MUSICAL

AT

LOWER PRICES

than you would probably pay Elsewhere.

DON'T FORGET

that a really First Class PIANO by BROADWOOD, COLLARD, BRINSMEAD, KNAKE, does not cost more than Pianos by unknown makers. S. ROSE & Co., hold the best selection of Pianos in India.

S. ROSE & Co.,

FORT, BOMBAY.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

The introduction of the Prism has very materially reduced the size of Binoculars, while the "field of view" has been enlarged and the defining power brought to the highest state of perfection.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR

has six times the magnifying power of any Binocular. It includes a field of view wider by six times that of any other Binocular and the sharpness of vision unparallaled, while the brilliancy of image is unsurpassed. Sole Agents in India for

GOERZ PRISM OR TRIEDER BINOCULARS

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

From whom the various numbers can be obtained at LONDON CASH PRICES.

SPECIAL BARGAINS FOR THIS WEEK.

WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,

HAVE SOME EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD BARGAINS FOR THIS WEEK.

See last Page.

SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.,

THE WORLD RENOWNED

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONES.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PIANOS AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Accidents and Disease

INCLUDING

ENTERIC FEVER

INSURED AGAINST BY

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,

One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.

INDIAN AGENTS

MESSRS. KING KING & CO., BOMBAY.

FRESH FRAGRANT DELICIOUS PURE COFFEE

READY FOR USE.

UNTOUCHED BY HAND

PREPARED AND GUARANTEED BY THE

UNITED COFFEE GROWERS Co., LD., COIMBATORE.

As SUPPLIED to H. E. the VICEROY and GOVERNOR-GENERAL, and to H. E. the GOVERNOR of Madras.

PURE COFFEE.

First Quality, Red Label, per 1lb. Tin, Re. 1.

Second Quality, Yellow Label, per 1lb. Tin, As. 12.

SPECIAL TERMS to the TRADE.

SPENCER & Co., LD.,

MADRAS,

AND

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PROVISION MANUFACTURERS TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

JOHN MOIR & SON, LD.,

LONDON.

LARGE STOCKS FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

WHOLESALE QUOTATIONS ON APPLICATION.

MOIR'S Army and Navy Rations.

MOIR'S Patent Table Jelly Powders.

MOIR'S The Seville Orange Marmalade.

MOIR'S Pure Jams and Jellies.

MOIR'S Pure Pickles, in Brown Malt Vinegar.

MOIR'S Fresh Herrings, Kippered Herrings, and Herrings in Tomato Sauce, &c.

MOIR'S Mayfair Specialities, Camp Pies, Smoked Sausages, &c.

All Correspondence and Orders should be addressed to JOHN MOIR & SON'S SOLE REPRESENTATIVES IN INDIA.

SAMUEL FITZE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY: Apollo Street.

CALCUTTA: 4 Bankshall Street.

KARACHI: Donolley Road.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwook and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs of made to Order.—Jhunjhla, No. 6.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.

By Appointment to

H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

HEAD OFFICES:—

57 and 59, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.

OFFICES IN THE EAST.

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON.

Sole Vendors in India and Burmah of

SIR HOWARD GRUBB'S RENOWNED ASTRONOMICAL INSTRUMENTS and FITTINGS.

Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 17, 1904.

"THE BLIGHT OF INSUBORDINATION."

UNDER this heading Captain W. H. Hood writes of the Lascar Question and the rights and wrongs of the British shipmaster, a treatise of a hundred pages. He would prefer British crews, though he gives credit to the Lascar for much, but he believes that insufficient attempt is made to encourage the recruitment of the former, and that existing conditions do not favour their employment. Why, he asks, should Sir Thomas Sutherland be able to state with truth that without Lascars it would be impossible to maintain the P. and O. services with anything like thier usual regularity and precision, when our country, teeming, as it is usually, with unemployed and suitable men and boys, could easily and readily supply all that is necessary, if they were attracted to it by ways or means different from the past, and made possible by alterations of, or even a rigid or sensible enforcement of, the farcical laws and regulations that now obtain? He recognises that the conditions of sea life have changed entirely from when the works were outside and above the vessel, and men of special training, skill and courage were absolutely necessary to work her properly and profitably. Changes there must be in the merchant ships as well as in those of the Royal Navy, and unless that change is made to give to the British shipmaster the moral and material support so necessary in dealing with large numbers of men, as the present conditions require, then there is not much hope that the native-born seaman will displace the Lascar so easily as shipmasters might wish. The discipline of the Lascar-manned steamer, he regards as an object lesson our legislators, magistrates and others who are responsible for administering the law for maintaining discipline in the merchant vessel might do well to give their attention to and to study the question closely for the benefit of our countrymen. As one of the masters of a White Star liner observed, an English seaman may be troublesome and so may a Scandinavian, and if the Scandinavian is troublesome he is generally very troublesome; while another shipmaster testifies that in fine weather the Englishman "may growl a little, but in bad weather you never have any trouble with an English sailor, and to have him as a stand-by at such times I am willing to put up with a little difficulty now and then; besides half the trouble that is experienced with Jack comes from a lack of fair play in treating him." A similar opinion was expressed by Captain Tuke of the Orient line, who declared "if you want discipline get British-born seamen and treat them well. There are plenty of them, if you are prepared to pay the price. Charges of insubordination and insobriety will probably be found more especially prevalent in lines of sailing vessels and steamers where the man before the mast is regarded as less worthy of consideration than any item in the inventory."

But Captain Hood reminds us that in the Eastern trade there is only one-eighth or a little more of the time in bad weather and this not generally of a severe kind; "so there is not much scope or demand for the special stand-by business." And he declares that, if inquirers would really like to have opinions about discipline, the Royal Albert or Tilbury docks on the Thames, or the Toxteth, Harrington, Morpeth or Wallasey on the Mersey, will afford ample opportunities to get the best of information on the subject. The masters, mates and engineers of steamers manned by Lascars, will be quite ready and willing to explain on the spot "in what way their lives are made more bearable—made, in fact, worth living." Captain Hood's experience tells him that, when a new crew is shipped, they can be depended on to be on board at the time agreed upon and, what is of more importance, they are ready for their work. Taken altogether, he maintains that a much more efficient state of discipline prevails on the Lascar-manned steamer than can ever be hoped for on similar vessels manned by the ordinary type of European crews, such as are daily shipped in ports of the United Kingdom, particularly those of the Bristol Channel, to harry our ships all over the seven seas. The circumstances which go together to produce this result are explained by Captain Hood. The proper number, he writes, for a ship's crew is arrived at by considering the heaviest work they will be called upon to perform. Some of the Indian ports have regulations requiring crews to be maintained on board in certain numbers, and where natives are employed instead of Europeans fifty per cent more are required to fulfil the regulations. Whether this is a fair ratio of physical fitness between the two races, he will not express an opinion. The fact remains that instead of having fifty per cent more, it is frequently a hundred per cent more men than would be allowed of Europeans. And thus it happens that there is better discipline. Numbers tell in the ordinary work of running a steamer and her proper maintenance. Such vessels Capt Hood finds will compare favourably with any a float, as other things are generally equal and a proper number of officers and petty officers are carried, so that things may be done decently and in a seamanlike manner. A Lascar-manned steamer, however, is never without an officer on the bridge, but the work gets done and decently done without the officers having to off coats and bustle about, while a few hulking sea labourers just "jog along as they please."

As another and the strongest reason of the skipper's preference for a Lascar crew, Captain Hood mentions the racial difference so well understood of the Indian when in touch with the European. The breach, he points out, is too wide to be easily stepped over, consequently there is all the difference between those who are paid for the purpose of being hewers of wood or drawers of water and those who engage for other purposes. They may take a lot of looking after to have things quite satisfactory, not merely to keep them up to the mark, but because it is necessary at all times that workers should know they are being well looked after and that their good and bad qualities are equally well known. Then again, ordinary respect and civility is the rule rather than the exception. It is very rare, indeed, that a shipmaster finds a case for disrating, except it be an incompetent fireman, who reverts to coal-trimming as they are engaged in different rates of pay, depending on the length of sea service. We are assured that no boatswain of an ordinary British merchant vessel has such complete control over the crew he has to work and manage to the same extent as a serang, the boatswain's equivalent, has over his Lascars. No leading fireman or engine-room, petty officer of an ordinary British steamer can compete with the engine-room serang in controlling his men. Thus, says Captain Hood, the officer or engineer of the Lascar-manned steamer scores immensely over his less fortunate confrere in other vessels, with fewer workers, where they have to be continually "bossing" everybody from the first to the end of the watch and end of the voyage. The minimum of trouble which he gives renders the Lascar a favourite with the shipmaster running East, and we suppose even the Australian lines would prefer employing them entirely, but for the opposition of the trades-unionists. At the same time they would want more of what has been described as the "stand-by business" than those merely running to Indian ports. In that department, we are afraid, we cannot claim much for the Lascar. There may be—indeed have been known brave men among them, but we imagine it would have given the Board of Trade Committee a shock, had the report, say on the Lascars who manned the R. I. M. S. Elphinstone in the Bay of Bengal a couple of years ago, reached their hands. Still these things happen so infrequently that they cannot be allowed to eclipse the general merits of the lascar, who in the matter of fair-weather discipline is the superior of any seaman afloat.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

Thanks to the tactics of a despairing and obstructive Opposition, the fifth session of the present parliament has not been productive of much useful legislation. A measure like the Aliens Bill had to be dropped because of its treatment in Committee and in carrying the Licensing Bill, Government in face of obstruction were compelled to resort to the closure. A number of minor measures stand to the credit of the Government, but apart from these and the Licensing Act, the session has produced nothing but a waste of words. The futility of Parliament has never been more apparent, and it is said that recent experience of the House of Commons has decided many members not to seek re-election when the dissolution comes. That event, however, does not now seem so near as it did when the session opened in February. If anything, Mr. Balfour has come through the period since February with increased reputation as a party leader, for he has been able to bring his slackening supporters to a sense of their duty and, except for the unexpected, there is no reason why the Government should not last for another two years. While the utility of Parliament becomes more and more a matter of doubt, the power of the Cabinet increases and, if the Parliamentary record of the past six months is a sorry one, the same cannot be said of the Government's administrative record. First and foremost of things done stands the Agreement with France. It was completed at the psychological moment, and there is no doubt that its existence has had much to do with keeping the war confined to Russia and Japan. In immediate material advantage we may have given more than we received under that Agreement, but the moral gain now accruing and the future material loss avoided in consequence of the settlement of disputes are more than can be quite estimated at present. Much of the credit for the brilliant diplomacy which produced the Anglo-French Agreement belongs to his Majesty the King, the most successful Ambassador that Great Britain has had in her service for many years. The Government's action in regard to the rights of neutrals arising out of the war has been commendable, and so far has had the best results. The expressed intention to support with energy the right of British subjects and commerce to proper treatment by belligerents will doubtless increase the desire of the Russians to treat British ships with due respect in future. The promise recently made to introduce an elective element into the Transvaal Legislative Council early next year is confirmed by the King's speech. This can, of course, be but the first step towards the eventual elective Assembly in the new Colonies, and it is to be hoped that this early fulfillment of the promise made at Vereeniging that a measure of representative Government would be introduced as soon as possible will convince the Boers of the bona fides of the Government. The results of the latest scheme of army reorganization have yet to be seen, but the Government have at least the credit of not being deterred by the failure of one scheme from trying another. The probable outcome of Tibet Expedition still remains as much a mystery as Lhassa was before the British entered the Tibet capital, and the Government's references to the negotiations now going on do not seem to indicate much hope of a satisfactory issue.

INDIAN BEES' WAX.

ONE of the latest issues of the Entomological series of the "Agricultural Ledger" contains a long and interesting account of the sources, preparation, trade and composition of the Bees' Wax of British India. The note is by Mr. David Hooper F.C.S., F.I.C., and from his paper we cull a few facts The preparation of bees' wax is a very simple operation and requires no skilled labour. It is almost invariably performed by the jungle tribes who collect the honey and combs from the trees and rocks. The season for making wax is usually the hot weather, and lasts from April to the middle of June. In a few districts some peculiar methods are adopted to purify or clarify the wax. For instance, in Betul, Central Provinces, the wax is put into a jar of liquid cow-dung for one night, it is then washed and again heated and strained through cloth. This operation is supposed to make the wax very clear. In the Nellore district, Madras, when the melted wax has reached its boiling point, a handful of tamarind leaves is thrown into the vessel; this addition is said to precipitate all the foreign matter and furnish a very pure product. Salt is sometimes used in the water in which the wax is boiled, but, as a rule, no chemicals such as borax are employed in the clarifying process. It does not appear that any systematic adulteration is practised by those who prepare bees' wax for the local Indian markets. In connection with the honey and wax industry in the Central Provinces, the following interesting account is given. About fifty or sixty years ago, the collection of honey in Hoshungabad was solely in the hands of Gonds and Nahals, but lately some enterprising Mahomedans have taken to it as a means of support. The first man who learnt the art and taught it to his co-religionists was a camel driver attached to a European officer's camp. The Mahomedan collectors, being less inured to jungle life, attack the bee-hives in the day time, being afraid of the reptiles and wild beasts that inhabit the forests at night. The Gond collector of honey invests his calling with an air of mystery by observing dietary rules before attacking the comb. It requires five or six persons to accomplish the perilous task of removing the combs from lofty and precipitous crags. The most courageous is he who with a smoking torch in his arm-pit has to climb a lofty tree or rock or suspend himself in the air in a net or basket with the aid of two ropes—one tied round his chest and the other held in the hand for support—in order to ransack the well-guarded hives and cut away the best portions.

THE fellow-feeling with the foreign war correspondents has inspired the Japanese Pressmen of Tokio to send a deputation to the Military General Staff, to represent the hard case of the correspondents and to suggest some mitigation of their lot, even at the expense of her Japanese Journals. The spontaneous and generous act has brought a letter of thanks, published in the Tokio papers and signed by the various Foreign correspondents still there.

ONE of the most striking features of the Goodwood meeting has been the extraordinary muster of motor cars. There were hundreds of them, of all manner of makes and sizes. The chauffeurs of the vehicles assembled in one of the garages amused themselves by playing a "horn symphony." The effect was weird and wonderful, the resultant chords and discords being at times strangely reminiscent of Wagner in one of his mysterious moods.

DANCING has proved the most popular attraction of this London season. Balls and dinner-dances have been much to the fore, and good dancers in great request. So much in earnest is Society over its latest amusement, that according to a writer in "London Opinion," a fashion has sprung up for giving dancing-class parties, at which professional teachers are engaged to give lessons in the new American dances, the "deux temps," and waltzing. Many well-known people are endeavouring to introduce the old English country dances, Scotch reels, and the stately quadrille, which, before long, it is to be hoped, will take the place of kitchen lancers and the American cakewalk.

THE police at Lerida, Spain, have raided what is believed to be a women's suicide club, and have made several arrests. Recently a young lady named Isabel Rodriguez, belonging to a well-to-do family, was found wandering about the streets at night in a state of great excitement. When questioned by a policeman she stated that she had drawn a number at the club which, according to the rules bound her to commit suicide. She added that at the last moment her courage had failed her. Acting on this information the police watched the premises used as a club house. They found it was attended by well-dressed ladies, who met ostensibly for social purposes. An attempt is being made by the authorities to hush up the affair pending further inquiries.

THE American Hardware Manufacturers' Association is considering the wisdom of permitting foreign competitors to examine their works. Hitherto Americans have been commendably frank in tendering information and permitting visitors to go through their works. This habit appears to have been abused in some instances, and now the Association is circularising its members on the subject. A correspondent informs us that some years ago he asked permission of Mr. John B. Sargent, of New Haven, to go through his extensive works. Mr. Sargent is a pioneer of Free Trade in America and believes in complete openness in the conduct of business, but he declined to give permission, on the ground that he had repeatedly asked the same favour in England and had invariably been refused. We fear that this case is by no means singular.

APROPOS of Welsh ceramics, there has been (says "The Collector's Illustrated Circular") quite a little boom in Swansea and Nantgarw during the present season. In the early part of last century, when there was quite a craze for porcelain decorated with roses, Nantgarw was far away ahead of its contemporaries in the excellence of this particular decoration. The reason was that William Billingsley, one of the best painters of the flower who ever lived, was superintending the works at Swansea, and here he, together with an equally exquisite painter of flowers, Pollard, continued to decorate the delicate soft paste, which, when finished, could compare not unfavourably with the productions at Sevres. It is the work of these two men of Nantgarw and Swansea that is now so eagerly sought. The merit of their art is that their roses and wild flowers were real blooms, fair copies of Nature, and not the conventional, hideous, nondescript thing which other porcelain painters considered good enough for "crockery."

IN "nowers," as in other things, Lancashire lea is the world. Here are a few recent specimens culled from the present issue of the "Burnley Grammar School Magazine." They were given in answer to questions at the present year's examination for entrance scholarships, and in a similar examination in a neighbouring borough. To begin with local facts. "Cotton is got from nearly all parts of Lancashire." "Burnley is better than London, because there are more mills in Burnley than London. The smoke rises and then falls as rain." "The Manchester Ship Canal is about 140 miles long." Of poetry: "Prose is poetry put into words." "Poetry is making sentences gingie." "Poetry makes sense and is what somebody said." Of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain: "Mr. Joseph Chamberlain is a conservatory." "Mr. Chamberlain used to be the Colonial Secretary for England's Cabinate. He has a glass eye." Fully a fourth of the candidates, by the way, described Mr. Chamberlain as the great apostle of Free Trade. Such is fame! Lord Nelson, however, fares little better. "Lord Nelson was a English soldier. He was a brave man and won a great battle at Waterloo, while fighting he lost a eye and arm and then was killed by one of the enemy." Of Thibet we learn that it "has a small population owing to its climate and is situated at the north-west corner of importance." Finally, it is satisfactory to know that "Abraham Lincoln was one of the finest English novelists."

THE FUTURE OF DOVER.

THE NEW HARBOUR SCHEME.

[BY PERCY W. D. IZZARD.]

WITHIN a few years the ancient port of Dover will not only have the finest harbour in the world, but also, in the words of Herr Ballin, director-general of the Hamburg-American Line, the port "will become the greatest port of call in the world."

This glowing future for Dover is the outcome of an immence scheme of harbour construction, which has already been under way for several years past, and will probably be completed in four or five years' time.

At a cost approaching five millions sterling the great natural advantages of the port have been seized to carry out the construction of a commercial harbour, capable of accommodating by the side of its magnificent pier several at a time of the largest liners afloat and a vast naval harbour which will easily shelter the whole British fleet.

The entire works, writes Mr. P. W. D. Izzard in the "Daily Express," when completed, will enclose a water area of about 700 acres, with two entrances from the open sea—one from the north-east, 600 feet in width; the other from the south, 800 feet in width. This enclosure is being formed by extending the Admiralty Pier on the western side by 2,000 feet, by constructing an eastern arm, 3,200 feet in length, and by connecting the two with a massive southern breakwater, 4,200 feet in length.

Within the enclosure, on the western side, is the Prince of Wales Pier—the splendid result of many years' work on the part of the far-seeing men comprising the Dover Harbour Board, whose outlay on their particular portion of the works will run into about 1 1-4 million. This, with its roomy landing stages and railway lines connecting it with the main line at the Harbour Station, is the work that is going to give Dover its supreme importance as a port of call.

LINERS ALREADY CALLING.

It really forms the dividing line between the great Admiralty harbour and the commercial harbour, and is the chief item of the harbour board's work in the development of the port. It has come so near to completion that liners are already calling at Dover every week. When the first, the Prinze Waldemar, called on July 1 last, there was fifty-five feet of water besides the landing-stage.

Sir William Crundall, the Mayor of Dover, who has for years been the chief mover in the great scheme of the commercial harbour, was there with other members of the harbour board to meet the vessel. It was a great day for the port, the only drawback being the fact that the inauguration ceremoney could not then be held. This ceremoney has been fixed to take place next September, when Herr Ballin and other eminent German shipping authorities will be present.

Several other important lines, beside the Hamburg-American, are at present negotiating with a view to making Dover their English port of call. They recognise the immense advantage which the port has over Southampton, both in the quick transit for passengers between Germany and London, and in the saving of time on the voyage from Germany and England to America.

It is not generally known that the Kaiser is deeply interested in the scheme, and that he has received Sir William Crundall and several other members of the harbour board in private audience at Potsdam to discuss the matter. It was in a great measure owing to his Imperial Majesty's cordially expressed satisfaction with the plans for Dover's commercial harbour that the great German shipping firms began to give the enterprise their support.

QUICK TRANSIT.

Dover lies on the direct route from Hamburg to America and the East Liners have hitherto been passing within hailing distance of the port, but going out of their way to call at Southampton. In future these liners will sail on a direct route through the middle of the English Channel.

The train service between Berlin and Hamburg in connection with the sailings of the Transatlantic liners has been much improved. A special train from Berlin runs direct via Harburg (near Hamburg) to Cuxhaven, the starting point of the liners. It leaves Berlin at 9 a. m., arrives at Cuxhaven at 3·30 p. m., and the steamer departs immediately reaching Dover at noon of the following day.

Thus the journey from Berlin to London, via Dover, takes only from the morning of one day to the afternoon of the day following.

The South-Eastern and Chatham Railway has hitherto been slow to come into line with the enterprise of the Dover Harbour Board. But the company is gradually waking up to the enormous possibilities which the great port-of-call scheme involves, and it is confidently anticipated that every thing will be speedily done to secure fast and easy transit for passengers from London and all parts of England to Prince of Wales Pier, where the trains will run alongside the ocean liners.

The Prince of Wales Pier is a gigantic structure of iron and masonry, built in two sections, the seaward length of 1,650 feet being of concrete masonry, and the shoreward section of 1,200 feet, a massive iron viaduct carried on wrought iron piles, three of them to the width of the structure.

In the masonry section navvies have worked for many months past in divingbells, preparing beds for huge concrete blocks of twenty tons weight, hundreds of which have been lowered by goliath cranes, and guided into position by divers.

POINTS OF THE WORKS.

Above low-water level these concrete blocks have been faced with granite. The roadway on top has a width of thirty-five feet, and the landing-stage is 500 feet long.

Perhaps it is because the practical utility of the commercial harbour is already experienced and that of the great naval harbour is still a dream, that the latter seems for a moment of lesser importance.

Nevertheless, the enormous Admiralty undertaking which is to result in Dover becoming a highly important naval base, cannot fail to impress. The greater part of the Admiralty Pier extension and the long eastern arm, and a sea-wall 3,800 feet in length on the north side of the harbour, are already completed. When these are finished, and the long southern breakwater has been constructed, there will be a seaward face of harbour of about two miles and a half.

The most striking feature of the finished portion of the naval harbour is the "apron," a broad pavement of stone and cement a little below low-water mark at the foot of the eastern end of the sea-wall. On to it torpedo-boats and destroyers will be run at high water, and moored to the wall. The receding tide will leave them high and dry for cleaning purposes This work is one of the most perfect of its kind in existence.

Now and then there have been tremendous fights with the sea, which in time of gales, has washed away tons upon tons of half-set cement, valuable wooden piles steel girders, and other material.

But the great work of years is going steadily forward, and every day sees the vista of the open sea narrowed by the encircling arms of resistless harbourage.

SIR EDWARD ELGAR was present at a meeting of conductors and choirs interested in the Morecambe Musical Festival. In a discussion on the class of music to be selected, some amusement was caused by Mr. Blacow, of Salford, pleading for music of a more tuneful character. Last year his choir had suggested that he should either lose or burn the copies of the test piece, Brahms's "Dirge of Darthula." Sir Edward Elgar: You had better by half burn your choir. (Laughter.)

AN amusing story of Millais is told in a New York paper, on the authority of an American artist. To some it may not be altogether new, but it will bear recalling:—Sir John Millais once showed me the original of "Chill October," and at the same time he told me a story about it. He said that as he sat painting one grey afternoon among the reeds and rushes of the Tay a voice from behind a hedge asked: "Man, did ye ever try photography?" "No, never," said Sir John, and he continued to paint slowly. "It's a hantle quicker," said the voice. "Yes, I suppose so," the painter agreed. Then the voice said, bitingly, "An' it's mair like the place."

THE DOOMED FORTRESS.

TERRIFIC ATTACK ON PORT ARTHUR.

MORE POSITIONS TAKEN.

KAMIMURA'S VICTORY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

Admiral Alexeieff reports that the Japanese are besieging Port Arthur in immense force. After fifteen hours' battle they occupied the mountains of Takushan and Siaohushan on the night of the 9th instant.

The Japanese Naval force participated in the general attack on Port Arthur.

Junks report that the Japanese have already occupied Liautishan hills and Sushiyen, three miles northward of the fortress.

The Japanese on the night of the 10th during a heavy rainstorm attacked the east front, but were repulsed. They attacked the entire front from Wolf Mountain to Takushan and were also repulsed.

The fortress has been bombarded for days.

Reuter (Tokio) says that Admiral Kamimura's fight with the Vladivostock Squadron occurred twenty miles from Ulsan.

The Japanese saved 450 men of the Rurik's crew.

During the fight the Rossia and Gromoboi caught fire several times.

The Russian Minister at Peking in lodging a protest charges the Chinese Government with complicity in the Rechitelni affair and also charges the Chinese Commodore with cowardice or treason and demands a full explanation besides the restoration of the destroyer and severe punishment of the Commodore.

China has now demanded that Japan shall restore the Rechitelni.

Reuter (Chifu) says that the report of Admiral Matoussevitch's death is premature. He is still alive.

It is semi-officially announced at Berlin that the Russian warships at Kiaochau have been ordered to dismantle as they are unable to put to sea within the prescribed time.

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

The "Standard" and "Morning Post" publish telegrams from Berlin stating that it is understood that the decision to disarm and intern the warships at Kiaochau for the remainder of the war was fully approved and indeed desired by Russia and was first submitted to the Kaiser for ratification.

Owing to the rigid censorship, nothing has been published at St. Petersburg in reference to the result of the engagement between the Vladivostock squadron and the Japanese. The telegrams which are permitted to appear in nowise give the impression that the Russian fleet in the Far East is now a negligeable factor. The facts are known, however, to the better informed classes among whom there are evidences of bitter resentment against the system of administration responsible for the fatal inferiority of Russia's naval power.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL REPORT.

Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan in Bombay, received the following telegram yesterday morning from his Government :—

Admiral Kamimura reports : At dawn of the 14th instant, our squadron found off Ulsan on the south-east of coast of Korea, three ships of the Vladivostok squadron steaming southward.

The latter, on sighting us, attempted to escape northward which we obstructed and fighting commenced at 5-23 a. m.

The enemy's ships all caught fire several times by our shells, and apparently suffered heavily, especially the Rurik.

Eventually the enemy fled at full speed towards the north, leaving behind the Rurik which afterwards sank.

Thereupon our whole squadron hastened to rescue the drowning Russians, and picked up about 600 of them.

Mr S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan, received the following telegram yesterday afternoon from his Government : —

According to Admiral Togo's latest report a Russian ship of the Pallada type is believed to have been sunk by our torpedo attack on the night of the 10th instant.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 16.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London, the 15th August, says that the "Times" estimates the total Russian losses at 32,500 killed and wounded with 113 guns and 18 maxims. It further estimates General Kuropatkin's present strength at 132,000 men and over 400 guns opposed to 220,000 Japanese with 600 guns. It also comments upon the superiority of the Russian quick-firing field guns in range, weight and rapidity of fire.

Colombo telegrams dated August 16th state :—

The Russian raids in the Pacific have been conducted with unabated activity, two Japanese schooners having been destroyed.

The position taken by the United States Government with regard to the sinking of the Knight Commander is that Russia must pay the full value of the American goods on board as well as any extra damage.

The Government hold that Russia by sinking the ship forfeits all right to show that the American goods were contraband, and must give compensation promptly, and without any question.

The Emperor has presented the Grand Duke Cyril with a gold sword, with the inscription "for valour" in recognition of his gallant behaviour when the Petropavlovsk sunk.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

Raised In France.

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

The "Standard's" Moscow correspondent says Russia has arranged a new loan in France of one hundred million roubles bearing interest at 5 per cent. at 99¾ repayable in six years.

THE BIRTH OF A TSAREVITCH.

How the Tsar Marks His Joy.

ABOLITION OF THE KNOUT.

It is stated at St. Petersburg that an impending Manifesto from the Tsar on the occasion of the birth of the Tsarevitch will include the abolition of the Knout for exiles and of corporal punishment generally.

THE UNHAPPY TSAR.

The "Spectator" asks for our pity for the Tsar of all the Russias. He is, it says, "paying an awful price for an involuntary fault—inadequacy to fill a position which he did not seek, and which in all history has scarcely been adequately filled. He has been hitherto one of the most luckless of mankind. He succeeded to that terrible throne, a throne on which its occupant's blunders have the evil result of crimes, when only twenty-six having never enjoyed a good education, or any of that training in great affairs which so rapidly ripens experience."

"Nor has he the power of choosing wise advisers. The first German Emperor was rather a stupid man, but he chose in the most unlikely quarters agents exactly fitted to do the work to be done, and, having chosen, never to the end of a long life deserted them. He never contracted the vice of vanity or thought in his own heart that he had himself done all. Nicholas II. lacks that power entirely. He chose Alexieff, Pflug, and the others who deceived him as to the character, the strength, and the intentions of the Japanese; he must have picked the soldiers who have accomplished nothing; and he must have listened undoubting to the men who advised the conquest of Manchuria before Russia was ready, the Russification of Finland when every Finn if left a Finn was ready to die at his command and the destruction of the Armenian Church, which was doing him and his dynasty no harm."

"And what a penalty," the writer goes on, "the unhappy Sovereign is paying. Reflect for a moment what it must be to be autocrat of Russia, and to receive day by day the poisonous news which has been dripping on him, news which must prove to him at least that he has been steadily deceived; that his 'tiny enemy' is possessed of a giant's strength; that the very base of his power, his military organisation, is quivering under him, as a quagmire quivers to a heavy tread; that he may be defeated as his great-grandfather was, and that, not by Europe, but by Asia. And then reflect that the Emperor into whose ears this news is dripping does not know where to turn for advice at once honest and capable, and dimly sees that the mystical charm of his sceptre, which for three centuries has bound so many millions to his house is slowly dying away; that the 'intellectuals' of Russia are all hostile to his regime; and that even the peasants, sacrificed, as they think, for a war they no more understand than they would a war in the planet Mars, are raising their eyes from the ground with a query in them which has in it neither the old kindness nor the old respect. He loves respect, even too much, and all Europe is teeming with fierce libels on him, his counsellors, and his policy. And remember, besides, that all this is happening to a ruler who believes, honestly believes that he is chosen of God, and entitled to His special protection: and who must, therefore, amid his misfortunes, at times at least, believe that the Almighty is offended either with himself or Russia; and think what a depth of sadness there must be in that mind. Hunted by Anarchists, deceived by Ministers, baffled by enemies whom he regards as small, the autocrat could find relief only in the powers of a great mind; and those powers when he most needs them he must know are not there."

THE CALCUTTA ASSAULT CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 16.

Samuel Petty of the Customs Preventive Service, who is charged with the culpable homicide not amounting to murder of C. A. Morrison, was yesterday convicted of simple assault and fined five rupees. The medical evidence showed that deceased died of hemorrhage of the brain vessels which were diseased.

CHARGE AGAINST A SOLDIER.

ALLEGED FRAUD ON THE BENGAL BANK.

A warrant was obtained yesterday against Sergeant McLean, Staff Sergeant, Fort William, on charges of dishonestly using as genuine a military cheque or Rs. 157-8, altering the same into Rs. 957-8 and thereby defrauding the Bank of Bengal.

THE SOUTH CHINA REBELLION.

KWANGSI GOVERNOR COMMITS SUICIDE.

COLOMBO, AUGUST 16.

The Governor of Kwangsi is reported to have committed suicide.

CEYLON CRICKET TEAM FOR MADRAS.

A team of Ceylon cricketers will visit Madras in December, and play two matches against the Madras Cricket Club and the Madras Presidency.

LORD ALINGTON, of Alington House, South Audley-street, and Crichel, Wimborne, who died on February 17, and whose will and codicil have just been proved by his son, the present peer, left an estate of the value of £43,751 13s. 2d.

THE strange dream in which Mr. Rider Haggard saw the death of the retriever Bob has a parallel in the case of the late Mr. Michael Henry Williams, of Pencalenick, near Truro. While in Germany on business he dreamt one night that the servant girl set out from the house to get water from the well, his pet terrier and a large black retriever accompanying her. On the way she patted the terrier several times, and the retriever, apparently jealous of the attention paid to the smaller dog, suddenly pounced on the terrier and worried it to death. The first letter from home that Mr. Williams subsequently received recorded the death of the unlucky terrier just as he had dreamed it.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

The King's Speech.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

Parliament was prorogued to-day.

His Majesty the King in his speech from the Throne, said :—

"My relations with Foreign Powers continue to be satisfactory."

His Majesty then referred to the cordial receptions he met with at Copenhagen and Kiel.

The Agreement with France will materially strengthen the ties of friendship between the two countries.

His Majesty regrets that hostilities are still in progress between Russia and Japan. "Important questions involving the treatment of neutral commerce have arisen and the issues, involved which are of the gravest moment to the trade of the Empire, will, I trust, be amicably settled. My Government will energetically support my subjects in the exercise of rights recognised by international law as belonging to neutrals.

"I have decided to sanction an elective element in the Transvaal Legislature and I trust all classes will unite in rendering this step in the direction of self Government conducive to the welfare and development of this part of my dominions.

"The political Mission to Tibet has encountered some resistance and the safe arrival at Lhassa affords the greatest satisfaction and reflects the highest credit on the officers and men of the small force employed.

"I trust that by conference with the Tibetan authorities, in conjunction with the Chinese representative now at Lhassa, that terms may be arranged facilitating trade and ending the difficulty and friction which has arisen on the northern frontier."

His Majesty in conclusion trusted that the army reorganisation will conduce to the defensive strength of the Empire.

INDIAN ARMY REORGANIZATION.

THE COST OF THE SCHEME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 16.

It is understood that the £660,000, quoted by Reuter as the cost of Lord Kitchener's proposed reforms in the Indian Army, is altogether below the mark. The total expenditure, required merely to redistribute the garrisons of India in order to produce the maximum efficiency under modern conditions in the forces already maintained, would probably run into several million sterling in new barrack accommodation alone. This accounts for the statement made when the scheme was first brought under discussion to the effect that the outlay would be spread over a number of years.

The reason of the cost being so heavy is that the existing system of distribution was made before Railways had been extended over the country. It was, therefore, designed to meet the necessity of scattering the troops in detachments so that armed forces should be available in the various localities in which danger was liable to arise. The conditions have now entirely changed. The existence of a network of railways in the interior of the country enables troops to travel rapidly to whatever point may be threatened, and reasons of strategical and sanitary efficiency require that they should be located within easy reach of each other for purposes of training the large bodies that modern warfare demands and under climatic conditions most favourable to their health.

The changes in this direction are being very gradually introduced. Small isolated garrisons are being gradually abolished and the men concentrated in such healthy military stations as Rawalpindi where training upon a large scale is practicable. Much more, however, requires to be done in the same direction. During the hot weather cantonments for European troops have to be extended in the hills and arrangements upon a larger scale than now exist made for training in the cold weather in the plains. There must also be a transfer of strength from the interior of the country to places which have become the strategic frontiers, and by the organisation there of well equipped columns, trained to the work they are liable to have to perform when danger threatens, they are able to move at a moment's notice to do it.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, AUGUST 15.

Lieutenant Campbell, Welsh Regiment, has been permitted to join the home establishment.

Second-Lieutenant G. Plinston, Manchester Regiment, has been selected as Supernumerary to 2nd East Lancashires in view to qualifying for the Indian Army.

The Government of India have approved the detention in India of candidates for the Indian Army belonging to the British regiments leaving India in relief during the ensuing trooping season.

The following officers have been appointed additional Assistant Adjutant-Generals of districts on the abolition of musketry staff in commands :—Lieut.-Colonels Keir, R. A., to the Punjab Command; Hamilton, Norfolk Regt. to the Bengal Command; J. A. Bell, Indian Army, to the Bombay Command; and Eardley Wilmot, 18th Lancers, to the Madras Command.

Brigadier-Generals Pearson and Mason, Indian Army, have been promoted to the rank of Major General.

The Council of the United Service Institution of India have placed the sum of Rs. 100 at the disposal of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, for award for a prize-essay, open to the Command, Sir Archibald Hunter has chosen as the subject : "A narrative of the leading events of the Russo-Japanese War up to and including the 31st August with remarks on the possible future resultant changes in tactics; and criticising on any leading features of strategy or tactics which have occurred during the campaign."

THE MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

THE fourth annual session of the Bombay Presidency Mohamedan Educational Conference will be held at Ahmedabad on the 15th, 16th and 17th October. His Excellency Lord Lamington has been pleased to become the Patron of the Conference. Nawab Vicar-ul-Mulk Intesar Jung Bahadur will preside and Rao Bahadur Lal Shankar Umia Shankar retired Judge has been elected a Vice-President in recognition of his services to the Mahomedans of Guierat.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

M. PLEHVE'S ASSASSINATION.

SECOND ATTEMPT INTENDED.

LONDON, July 30th.—Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg states that a man who refused to give his name has been arrested in connection with the assassination of M. de Plehve. It is believed that he was an accomplice of the assassin, and that he intended to make a second attempt on the Minister's life in the event of the first failing. After the explosion he hired a boat, from which he threw a heavy object into the Obovodzy Canal. This act excited the suspicion of the boatmen, who caused his arrest. Divers have since recovered the object thrown overboard, which, as was expected, proved to be a bomb.

RULERS SYMPATHISE WITH THE TSAR.

King Edward, on learning of the assassination of M. de Plehve, sent a message of sympathy to the Tsar.

President Loubet, King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, and Mr Hay, the United States Secretary of State, also telegraphed, condoling with the Tzar and the family of the bereaved Minister.

London, July 31st.—M. de Witte, the Russian Envoy to Berlin, where he has been negotiating the Russo-German commercial treaty, has left for St. Petersburg.

It is reported in diplomatic circles that the Tsar has offered M. de Witte, the Ministry of the Interior rendered vacant by the assassination of M. de Plehve.

RUSSIAN PERFIDY.

STATEMENT BY MR. BALFOUR.

London, July 30th.—In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Balfour, replying to a question by Mr. Gibson Bowles, said that the Russian cruiser, Dmitri Donskoi was supplied with 500 tons of coal at Port Said on her captain declaring his intention to proceed to Cadiz, en route to Cronstadt.

Despite this promise, continued Mr. Balfour, the "Dmitri Donskoi" stopped six merchantmen, two of which were British and examined their papers.

Coaling facilities, added the Prime Minister, would not be accorded to this vessel in future.

SURAT NOTES.

Very high winds have prevailed for the last three weeks, and the conditions have not been at all favourable for rain, writes our Surat correspondent. There have been a few showers, affording sufficient moisture to keep the place green. But the surface of the soil only is damp; underneath it is still hard and dry. The rice crop is in a bad condition, but the other crops are still doing well and should be good, if there is a heavy downfall of rain within the next fortnight.

The tennis tournament was concluded last week, and resulted in a victory for Mr. Hervey and Miss O'Meara. Hockey has been going on with vigor for the last month. On Thursday, the experiment of a mixed match was tried. The ladies turned out in full force and played with relentless energy till the call of time. Many hard knocks were given and received, but the bandages and the first-aid appliances which had been brought down to the ground in apprehensive anticipation were not required.

The Collector gave a very successful fancy dress dinner at the end of last month. There was a dazzling variety of costumes, which reflected the greatest credit on our local Poole; and clowns, courtiers, cardinals and peasants sat down in a pleasing harmony of colour and spirit to a very delightful repast.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. ROVERS.

THE Bombay Gymkhana met the Rovers last evening on the Cooperage Ground in a football match in connection with the Harwood League competition. The gathering of spectators round the enclosure was a large one. Two of the Rovers' team did not arrive in time and the Rovers had to play without them for the first half of the game. From the trick off till a little before half time, the game was fairly even. Shortly before the interval, the Rovers sent in a shot to which the Gymkhana custodian ran out. He got it away, but the Rovers left wing put in a return long shot which found the net before the Gymkhana goal keeper could get back. The Rovers thus led by a goal to nil when they crossed over. At the resumption, the Rovers immediately attacked and registered their second point. Soon after this the Gymkhana gathered up and for a time made matters lively in the Rovers' quarters. The Rovers, however, drove them back. About the close of the game the Gymkhana pressed hard and the Rovers' goal had many narrow escapes. At length the Gymkhana succeeded in breaking through the Rovers' defence and scored their first and final goal, for, shortly after, the close of the game was signalled. Score :—

Rovers	2 goals
Gymkhana	1 goal

DACOITY IN SATARA.

SENTENCE OF TRANSPORTATION.

MR. G. D. FRENCH, Assistant Sessions Judge of Satara, in June last, convicted Yesu bin Aba and Bandu bin Vithu of dacoity and sentenced them to transportation for seven years each. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

The accused were charged with committing dacoity on the 6th February last at Mandure in Patan taluka. It was stated that Bhau bin Natajee and Aba bin Bapu shared a house; the parts occupied by each were separated by a wall; and there were different doors of entrance. About 10 p.m. on the day in question, a band of dacoits came and threw stones, and demanded that the door should be opened. The family of Bhau escaped in terror by a back door, and the dacoits broke open his door and entered. Aba hid in a loft, whence he could partly see what was going on. When Bhau returned after the dacoits had left, he found his house in disorder, and property worth Rs. 1,000 gone. Aba lost Rs. 200 in cash besides other property worth about Rs. 225. Both Bhau and Aba identified portions of the property before the Court as theirs. Besides these two, Bahiru, an inmate of Aba's house, and Babu, a guest at Bhau's house, testified to the dacoity. There was no reason said the Sessions Judge, to doubt the facts of the attack upon the house and the theft of the property. Information was laid before the police the next day. Some of the property, stated to have been stolen, was found afterwards in the possession of the accused. The effect of the attack was to intimidate the persons in the house that they either ran away or hid; but besides that Bahiru said he was knocked down with a stick, an ear-ring was snatched from his ear, and two of the robbers tried to get a bracelet off his wrist. The persons in the houses failed to identify any of the robbers. The evidence against the accused consisted of the deposition of Kesu who was one of the band and had turned King's evidence; of the depositions of persons testifying to the movements of the band; and of the accounts of the discovery of part of the property in accused's possession. Kesu Byajee, the approver, gave a detailed account of the proceedings of the band before, during, and after the crime. The majority of the dacoits appeared to have been Mangs. After the dacoity, the property was divided, and the band dispersed. Mr. Chuckerbutty, the committing Magistrate, tendered Kesu a pardon. He was much impressed with the straightforward character of his story. Although the Sessions Judge did not consider that Kesu had given an absolutely unreserved disclosure of all the circumstances, he agreed that in the main he was reliable. He was corroborated on minor points, for instance the finding of little pieces of broken jewellery on the elevated ground near the village of Manadure, as well as generally by the other evidence. The confessions, said the Sessions Judge, were not of much value, retracted as they were before the committing Magistrate; but taken in connection with the statement of Kesu and the other evidence, they might well be considered as supporting the case for the prosecution. The accused were convicted and sentenced to transportation for seven years' each.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the evidence, dismissed the appeals.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the city of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in their offices, Esplanade Road, Fort, Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, presiding. There were also present: Brigadier-General Proudfoot, Mr. P. J. Fitzgibbon, Mr. E. Gray, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. G. A. Anderson, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and Mr. W. N. Shilstone.

THE CONDUCT OF BUSINESS.

The Board resumed consideration of the following motion moved by Dr. Viegas at the last meeting: That the following rules be added to the rules for the conduct of business: (1) The Chairman will dispose of all current business, but will bring to the notice of the Board all matters of importance; (2) That the number of votes for and against propositions and amendments should be shown in the proceedings of the Board."

The first part of the proposition was withdrawn by the mover, while the second part on being put to the vote was lost.

PROPOSED NEW MORGUE.

The Board next considered the following: (1) Circular on letter from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, stating that a proposal has been made to Government to build a new morgue on one of the two sites viz., plot Nos. 30B, 30C, and 30D or plots Nos. 8 and 9, First Nagpada and enquiring whether the same terms could be secured for the site as were arranged for the Police hospital site, (2) Letter from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, requesting to be informed whether a site could be found for five cells, 8 or 9 feet by 12 feet each for persons suspected of lunacy in the Nagpada Estate about midway between the new Police Hospital and the Parsi statue and enquiring the terms on which the Board will lease the site to Government.

The Board resolved to inform the Executive Engineer, Presidency, that the Trustees were not prepared to lease any of their building sites on the Nagpada Estate for either of the purposes mentioned in his letters.

IMPROVEMENT OF BHATWADI.

Consideration was given to circular on memorandum by Chairman, suggesting a reply to the Municipal Commissioner with regard to the Corporation's request to include Bhatwadi in the Board's Street Scheme No. 3.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna was strongly in favour of including Bhatwadi in the Board's scheme No. 3. It was one of the most insanitary areas and should be improved by the Board without any further delay.

Dr. Viegas said the lane was not only insanitary, but it was so narrow as not to allow two persons walking abreast. He thought it was highly desirable that it should be included in the scheme after necessary alterations.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola was opposed to the inclusion of Bhatwadi in improvement scheme No. 3. He said side by side with the several schemes that they had been carrying out, they had to undertake the improvement of the worst spots to be determined by the Municipal Commissioner; and having regard to the fact that the Board had so many schemes on hand, they should wait until the Municipal Commissioner made a representation for the improvement of Bhatwadi.

After some further discussion, it was resolved that the Municipal Commissioner should be informed that the second revision of the scheme No. 3, having been sanctioned by Government, the Board consider that it would now be most convenient if the question of the improvement of Bhatwadi be taken up as a separate scheme; that the Board are awaiting from the Municipal Commissioner a representation in respect of the insanitary areas of this city which he considers should be urgently dealt with, and that they would suggest that the Commissioner may include Bhatwadi in its relative order of urgency.

The Board then adjourned.

DACOITIES IN THANA.

EXCITING PURSUIT OF "BUDMASHES".

DESPERADOES SHOT DEAD.

DACOITIES seem to have been rife of late in the Thana District, where the District Police, under Sir E. C. Cox, Bart D. S. P. have had a busy time of it. The force under the immediate guidance of Mr. Priestley, Assistant Superintendent of Police have so far successfully accounted for two of the gangs. One of these gangs which was formed of about half a dozen villagers known as Kathkaries, three-fellers, had of late been giving trouble, though on a small scale, to villagers in the Shahapur District and arrangements were made to arrest them.

About the end of last month, a native police constable, posted on special duty to get information as to the whereabouts of this particular gang, was surprised and captured by the outlaws. They cut off both his ears and were discussing amongst themselves the best way of despatching him, when a number of Mahomedan villagers, who happened to be passing along the road went to the rescue of the helpless policeman. The dacoits, finding themselves outnumbered, took to their heels. The policeman has since been compensated for the loss of his ears by promotion in rank, and, though rendered void of the auricular organs, is doing well, and attending to his duties.

Mr. Priestley, of learning on this outrage on a member of his force, made elaborate preparations for the capture of the gang and personally led a party of police into the jungles of Shahapur. Finally they accosted the dacoits and called on them to surrender, but, as they declined to do so and began to run away, they were fired upon, with the result that one was shot dead on the spot; another, who received a buck-shot wound on his leg, could not run and was captured. Two more were chased and arrested. Thus this small gang was smartly accounted for by the police and those arrested will be tried in the Thana Court.

Another dacoity, by armed Pathans, thirteen in number, supposed to be inhabitants of Bombay, was committed on the night of Monday, the 8th instant in the village of Dassai, in Murbad taluka, and was a still more daring affair, being attended with more loss of life.

The village is situated almost in the heart of the jungle, about thirty miles from the Railway Station of Titwalla, and has a population of about four hundred people. A few weeks ago a Pathan went into the village and introduced himself as a native doctor, claiming to be able to cure all diseases. The patel of the village, named Lundaji, who is a wealthy man and who had been suffering from a chronic disease, invited him to stay with him and treat him. The Pathan treated the patel, with what results we do not know, but it has been ascertained, that during his stay in the patel's house the Pathan learnt where his host kept his valuables and fire-arms.

A few days after the Pathan disappeared and on the night of the 8th instant at about ten o'clock the patel's house was raided by thirteen Pathans, one armed with an axe and the rest with sticks and lathies. One of them went directly to the place where a loaded gun was kept and picked it up. They all then began to break open an iron safe in the house when a number of villagers on hearing the alarm raised by the patel came up. One of the dacoits fired the gun, fortunately aimlessly and challenged them to fight when the villagers dispersed. The dacoits then broke open the safe took possession of Rs. 10,000 in cash and ornaments of the value of Rs. 3,000, and left the place without giving any trouble to the other inhabitants.

Later on as night the dacoits, while passing through the jungle, met Mr. Coachker the Mamlutdar of the taluka, and asked him to direct them to the road leading to the other side of the Ghats. While the Mamlutdar, who was not aware of the dacoity, was directing them, a Forest Inspector, who had learnt of the raid came up and suspecting the gang to be the dacoits, told the Mamlutdar to bring the villagers to pursue them whilst he in the meanwhile would keep himself on their track.

Early at daybreak the Mamlutdar led about two hundred villagers to the jungle. Six of them were armed with guns, which were provided them by the Government some time ago to protect themselves from dacoits. The Mamlutdar and the party found the raiders not far away from the village and surrounded them. The Mamlutdar called upon them to surrender but they declined to do so and assumed a threatening attitude. The Mamlutdar gave the villagers the order to fire, and one of the dacoits was shot dead. The rest began to run away.

The villagers, headed by the Mamlutdar, gave chase and fired at the raiders, killing two more. By this time the villagers had completely surrounded the Pathans and succeeded in arresting five of them. The remaining Pathans made a dash through the line of villagers and made good their escape. Property worth Rs. 6,000 has been recovered, and further investigations are in progress. The patel and the villagers to their surprise found the pseudo-doctor amongst the killed.

An amusing misadventure on July 24 befell one of the bald-headed band who sit outside Paris boulevard cafes with advertisements prominently displayed on their heads. A zealous policeman, after vainly endeavouring to disperse a crowd which had collected outside one of the cafes, finally arrested the object of their curiosity on the ground that he had not complied with the law by having an adhesive stamp, which all posters and advertisements exhibited in public are required to bear on his head. The living advertisement was marched off to the police station, where he was released on promising to get himself stamped before resuming his duties.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

The week's Cricket performances.

POLO IN WARWICKSHIRE.

INTERNATIONAL 'VARSITY ATHLETICS.

LONDON, JULY 29.

THE wicket at the picturesque Bath ground was just sufficiently difficult yesterday to make the cricket decidedly interesting. The ball required a lot of watching, and for the greater part of the day did its work so quickly and got up so awkwardly that the bowlers, even if they did not carry all before them, certainly held the upper hand, and got some revenge for the punishment meted out to them during the period of fine weather and perfect pitches. Somerset, as usual, played a plucky-sporting game, and accomplished a really fine performance in making 216 against the Sussex bowling. By far the best innings was that of Lionel Palairet who once more showed that he is an exceptional "bad wicket" bat. For a player who relies so much on off-strokes in front of the wicket, his display of yesterday was nothing short of wonderful. His off-driving was the sort one associates with a fast pitch. Equally fine was the forcing innings of Fry, who just failed to reach his 2,000 runs for the season by 16 runs. He played for his side, however, and his innings of 42 was a far finer effort than many of his centuries under different conditions. His on-driving and placing to leg were perfect.

The Lancastrians placed another magnificent victory to their credit on Wednesday, for they defeated Gloucestershire before one o'clock by an innings and 79 runs. When the game was resumed the Westerners, with seven wickets in hand, required 122 runs to save the innings' defeat. But these they never looked like obtaining, for Cuttell and Hallows soon set to work and got rid of the remaining seven batsmen for the addition of 43 runs. One cannot help but admire the greatness of the Lancashire eleven as a team. Fast or slow, the state of the wicket matters little to them. On a fast pitch eight out of the eleven players get runs, and Brearley and Kermode dismiss their opponents for less; on a slow pitch they make runs just the same, while Cuttell and Hallows get rid of the opposing side cheaper still. It is extremely doubtful whether Yorkshire at their best were such a fine side as the Red Rose possess now. It is to be hoped that the match at the end of the season, Champion County v. The Rest, brings out a representative team for the scratch side. It will have to be a pretty good one to beat the Lancastrians, providing, of course, the conditions are equal.

The forty-seventh annual match between Rugby and Marlborough was commenced at Lord's on Wednesday in dull weather. Of the forty-five matches played Rugby have won twenty-four and Marlborough fourteen, and seven have been drawn. The game in 1888 had to be abandoned without a ball being bowled. Marlborough won the toss, and the innings was opened by Scott and Butterworth. A magnificent stand was made for the first wicket, 153 runs being scored before Butterworth, whose share was 78, was dismissed. Milton came in first wicket down, but after placing 11 to his credit he was bowled. Ireland remained with Scott till lunch which was taken at half-past one, when the total was 214 for two wickets. Scott then required only a single to complete his century. This he soon obtained when the game was resumed. Marlborough's total of 353 though, no doubt, one of the best is not the largest total ever made in the long series of these matches. In 1892 the Marlburians ran up the splendid total of 432, which is the highest ever made in a great school match. On this occasion P.C. Creed scored no fewer than 211, which is also a record score for these matches. W. Mortimer topped the century by six, but apart from these two players the side really failed. As a matter of fact the other nine men scored 86 runs between them. P. F. Warner assisted Rugby, who were defeated by an innings and 78 runs, but he by no means distinguished himself, scoring one in the first innings and a "duck" in the second. Another well-known cricketer, in N. F. Druce, took part in this game.

The Oval crowd on Tuesday afforded a remarkable example of the effect of the "standard of comfort" upon conduct. All last season, when play was so frequently interrupted or rendered impossible through rain, the crowd got so used to delays, adjournments and so forth that one did not know which to admire most—their patience under disappointment, or the enthusiasm which drew them to the gates when there was little prospect of play. The recent long spell of fine weather and uninterrupted cricket have, however, altered their "standard," and on tuesday they displayed a most ill-mannered impatience during delays which they would have accepted last season as inevitable. During the three hours or so play was in progress some extraordinary cricket was seen. The wicket was too wet to be difficult, and, thanks to the absence of sun and a succession of showers was never other than a fairly easy pitch. The Surrey bowlers had some difficulty in getting a foothold, and had, moreover, to bowl with a wet ball, so that the conditions were in favour of the batsman. The score of 147 for four made by Somerset looks well enough on paper, but it is very doubtful whether any side have ever made the same number of runs for four wickets at the Oval by worse batting. All the men made some good strokes—that is inevitable—but for the most part the runs were made from mis-hits and fluky strokes off which the batsmen deserved to be out, but which yielded boundaries. Palairet played the reverse of a characteristic innings, and though out to a most brilliant one-handed catch by Abel at point when apparently setting down to his proper game, his batting was quite unworthy of his reputation.

Two of the half dozen first-class matches commenced yesterday could not be continued at the usual hour this morning, for at Bath and Southampton rain was falling at half-past eleven. The weather at the remaining places remained fine and play was proceeded with. The Yorkshiremen gained a big advantage over the South Africans yesterday, for after dismissing them for 148 they scored 205 for the loss of only four wickets. The not-outs last evening were Hirst (27) and Rhodes (11). The former added four to his score, but Rhodes tacked another twenty to his before he was dismissed. Then, however, Wilkinson and Lord Hawke played capital cricket with the result that at lunch the total had been increased to 363 for eight wickets, Wilkinson being not out with 60 to his credit. Worcestershire promised to put up a good fight against the Lancashire eleven at Manchester. Considering that the wicket was by no means difficult the total of 276 scored by the Lancastrians was not a formidable one. The visiting team replied with 75 for three wickets. With the exception of Burns, however, none of the batsmen could do much with Hallows and Cuttell, the former especially bowling very finely and the innings closed for 144.

The Middlesex team which included C. M. Wells and J. Douglas quite outplayed the Essex men at Leyton yesterday, for in reply to a total of 139 by the home side they scored 287 for eight wickets. This morning More added only four to his overnight score of 36, but Hearne hit in resolute fashion and was not out with 30 to his credit when the innings closed for 336. Middlesex therefore had the big lead of 197 on the first innings. In their second innings Essex lost three wickets for 100 before lunch so that when the game was resumed they still required 97 runs to save the innings defeat. The annual match between Cheltenham and Haileybury was commenced at Lords this morning. Haileybury had first innings but the batting was very dull and uninteresting, Bigsell being the only one to play with any dash. When the interval was taken at half past one three wickets had fallen for 111 runs. Bigsell was then not out with 46 to his credit.

Nine teams were made up for the Handicap Tournament, which is always played during the Warwickshire P. C. week at Leamington. Details of the first ties, now concluded, are subjoined :—"F" team (Messrs. A. E. Batchelor, W. V. Beatty, Gordon Withers, and Major J. R. Powell) beat H team (Mr. F. Pearce, Mr. F. Barbour, the Hon.

H. Lyndhurst Bruce, and Mr. F. Hargreaves) by six goals to three. D team (Messrs. W. Burton, P. C. Puckle, C. Adamthwaite, and M. L. Lakin) beat B team (Messrs. W. Evans, J. Hargreaves, Evan Pritchard, and B. A. Richardson) by five goals to three. A team (Messrs. A. J. Cay, F. M. Freake, A. C. Jones, and Captain Fitzgerald) beat C team (Messrs. W. H. Pearson, L. F. Craven, H. Rich, and Kenyon Stow), by four goals to three, I Team (Messrs. W. H. Margetts, F. J. Mackey, H. G. Lakin, and F. O. Ellison) beat F Team (Messrs. C. J. Kinmond, L. Hardy, W. Balding, and Major A. M. Pirie), by two goals to love. G Team (Messrs. R. Emmett, R. E. Edmondson, M. Nickalls, and Major Kirk) had a bye. The tournament for the Eden Park Open Challenge Cup, which was to have been played this week at Beckenham, has fallen through for lack of entries. It was first played for in 1902, and won by the Travellers—the Rajah Kumar of Cooch Behar, Lord Villiers, Captain H. Wilson, and the Marquis de Villavieja (tack), but the team was afterwards broken up, and last year the holdership passed to Handley Cross—the brothers H. and F. Rich, Mr. F. J. Mackey, and Mr. F. O. Ellison.

The international athletic meeting, at Queen's Club, West Kensington, on Saturday, ended in a decisive victory for Harvard and Yale, who won six out of the nine events, the half-mile, mile, and two mile races alone going to Oxford and Cambridge. In the long-distance races, in which American athletes do not, as a rule, excel, Oxford and Cambridge on Saturday were much superior; otherwise, with the exception possibly of the long jump, they were beaten on their merits. Of the three meetings which have now been decided between Oxford and Cambridge and Harvard and Yale, Harvard and Yale have won two and Oxford and Cambridge one.

There was an indescribable charm about the scene at Goodwood yesterday. The rain clouds that were so persistently and unpleasantly conspicuous twenty-four hours previously had been swept away by a health-giving breeze that came with the morning's sun. All day long the plains and hills of Sussex were bathed in gladsome sunshine. The effect was magical. Throughout the afternoon there were hundreds of people lolling about on the grassy slopes of Trundle Hill away beyond the paddock and the views they were able to obtain from their vantage ground were entrancingly beautiful. Chichester and its cathedral, though distance five miles, seemed but a stone's throw away. Beyond, lay the blue smiling Channel with sundry vessels gliding over its waters. The capes and hills of the Isle of Wight were clearly silhouetted against the western sky. The nearer landscape could only be likened to a glorious and expansive piece of patchwork in which the golden hue of the full-ripe corn was a predominating feature. On the other hand there were the majestic rolling hills and downs stretching away into Hampshire with here and there flocks of grazing sheep, here and there a wood or coppice or an outcrop of chalk glistening white, all blended into one splendid harmonious whole a panorama on which the eye could dwell with ever increasing pleasure by the hour. And then in the centre of this wonderful picture there was the racecourse with its life and animation. The attendance was enormous. Where all the people came from and how they got there was something of a mystery. The vehicular and railway traffic seemed to be nothing out of the common. But there the people were, lining the rails for half a mile, so one can only conclude that most of them walked. The whole country-side kept the day as a holiday. This has been their custom from time immemorial; Cup Day is one of the feasts in their Calendar. But yesterday they had an extra inducement to make the annual pilgrimage to Goodwood—the visit of the King and Queen. How they cheered their Majesties when the Royal party arrived at the Stand, and again when the procession left for Goodwood House after the last race! The occasion is one that will long be talked about in many a cottage and farm-house. There was only one blot on the day's outing. Every one was anxious to see the Cup won by the horse carrying the King's colours and the failure of Chastsworth to realise expectations was looked upon as a calamity. It deprived the multitude of the longed-for opportunity of demonstrating as only Englishmen and English women can do their appreciation of their beloved Sovereign as a true type of sportsman. Saltpetre had a lot to answer for yesterday.

SNAKE HOLDS UP SUBURB.

A BAZAAR MENAGERIE'S EXCITING SEQUEL.

THE biggest boa constrictor in England wandered free and unfettered about Northwood during the whole of last week, says the "Daily Express" of July 26.

Northwood is a peaceful Middlesex village, which has never before been disturbed by anything more terrifying than a mad dog reported to be in the next village. But last week its inhabitants lived almost a lifetime of terror and suspense.

Mothers refused to allow their children out during the day, and the local policemen went "on beat" after bidding long and affectionate farewells to their wives and families.

Search parties armed with sticks and revolvers daily scoured the woods, but without finding trace of the reptile. Several residents, however, returning late from the local club, swore that they had seen it coiled round gates and stretched in all its ugly length across the roadway. As, however, the reptile is 9ft. long, and could easily crush a good-sized child to death, they deemed it safer not to attempt its capture unaided.

The most amazing thing about this stray snake was that it escaped from a church bazaar on July 14. Now, a snake is an unusual guest at such a function, but on this occasion, in the vicarage meadow, the organisers had a whole reptile house.

The snake show was organised by Mr. Steevens, a master at the Briary, a boy's school at Northwood. His hobby is toying with venomous reptiles, and his menagerie includes such affectionate pets as the erring boa and a couple of alligators.

BAZAAR SNAKE SHOW.

In addition to these, he also brought to the bazaar four poisonous adders, some lizards, and a few tortoises.

The menagerie made a sensation in Northwood, and church funds boomed.

When all was over, the boa was gently wrapped in a tablecloth, taken back to the Briary, and gingerly deposited in the cellar.

Scientists say that a snake can see little further than its own nose—a third of its length, to be strictly accurate. This reptile apparently did not see how it had helped to stock the church funds, and only saw the gratuitous insult implied in its exhibition. On July 16 it vanished.

Mr. Stevens suspects that it wriggled its way upstairs, saw a rabbit, and gave chase. From the school garden it dragged its sinuous way across the golf links.

Only hardened old golfers, who had spent some time in the club-rooms getting up their courage, played over that course last week. Even they sacrificed several balls rather than seek for them in the long grass.

The snake played havoc among the rabbits. On Saturday it was suggested that it fell a victim to this inherent taste, and ate too many. At any rate, it was found coiled up asleep in a gravel-pit, close to the golf links, on Sunday. A sack was tenderly thrown over its head, and it was taken back to the Briary.

BITTEN BY AN ADDER.

The escape of the boa constrictor was, however, not the only sensational incident in connection with the bazaar menagerie which has made history in Northwood.

In packing up the poisonous adders Mr. Steevens was badly bitten on one of the fingers of his right hand. He calmly bit out the poisoned part with his teeth, and then had it cauterised by a doctor. Although his arm turned a dark colour for several days, he is now well on the road to recovery.

In an interview with an "Express" representative Mr. Steevens said that his boa constrictor had once belonged to the Clifton Zoological Gardens. Though it might develop a nasty temper now and then it was particularly tame. Ladies he said, were particularly fond of playing about with it, and sometimes they handled it rather roughly. Only once, however, and that was before it came into his possession, had it inserted its fangs into the hands of a nurse.

"There is no reason," added Mr. Steevens, "why the people of Northwood should have been so alarmed. Boa constrictors are not poisonous, their only offensive weapon being the crushing power of their coiled bodies. So timid is the reptile at times that I have seen it make off at the approach of a rabbit, which is its natural food."

PRIZE DAY AT COOPER'S HILL.

THE annual prize day was celebrated on Wednesday, July 27) at the Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers Hill, Egham, when the scholarships, prizes, and certificates won by the students during the past year were distributed by Sir W. H. White, president of the Institution of Civil Engineers. Among those present were Lady White, Lord Wynford, Sir Dennis FitzPatrick, General Sir J. Gordon, Sir Evan James, Lady Dunboyne, Sir F. and Lady Nicholson, Colonel Sir J. Oxley (president of the college), General Sir E. Stedman, Professor D. S. Capper, Archdeacon Baily, and a large number of old Coopers Hill men.

Colonel Sir John Oxley, in his report upon the year's work at the college, said they had just closed their 33rd session. Their numbers now stood at 112. The college could comfortably hold at least 125 students, and their numbers during the past two years had been somewhat short. That was the result of stiffening up the entrance examination in 1902, when it was decided to reject about two-thirds of the competitors as unfit to follow the college course with advantage. It was held that it was necessary to raise the standard at all cost, and he was pleased to be able to report that the results obtained had more than justified the action taken, as at the last entrance examination they were able to reverse the figures of the previous year, accepting about two-thirds of the competitors. Thirty-six students were leaving them that day on the completion of their three years' course. That number was made up of 25 engineer, two telegraph, and nine forest students. All had qualified, and every student desirous of serving abroad had been provided with an appointment either in India or Egypt. The reports of the external examiners had been most satisfactory. All the men who presented themselves at the examination held by the Institution of Civil Engineers for associate membership had passed, L. E. Becher heading the list of the 114passed candidates and winning the "Bayliss" prize. For some years past he had spoken of the steady and continuous improvement in the conduct and the discipline of the students. He thought that he might now say that they had at last reached a standard so near perfection that it would be almost impossible to improve upon it.

Sir William White then presented the scholarships and prizes. L. E. Becher won all the scholarships for which he was eligible but as the rules precluded his receiving more than one he took the Secretary of State's scholarship of £230 for proficiency in natural science. He was also awarded the O'Callaghan gold medal (presented by the Civil Engineers of the Public Works Department for work in engineering and applied mechanics) the Calcott Reilly gold medal (founded by old pupils and friends in memory of the late Professor Calcott Reilly, and awarded for work in applied mechanics), and the third year's students prizes of engineering, mathematics, and applied mechanics. He was also, with J. D. Clifford, appointed a Fellow of Coopers Hill. R. H. Casement, who was proxime "accessit," received the Fellows' scholarship of £25, R. Butler, the vice-president's scholarship of £10, A. C. Stern the president's scholarship of £15, R. N. Parker a scholarship of £10, and C. J. Hyde the foundation scholarship of £10. The Scott-Taylor memorial medal presented by friends and admirers of the late H. Scott-Taylor, who was accidentally killed while on service in Madras, for excellence in football and cricket combined, and is awarded by the votes of the students, fell to R. Kirkpatrick. A large number of associateships of the college were also awarded.

At the close of the distribution,

Sir William White gave a brief address, in the course of which he said that he probably owed his invitation to take part in that day's proceedings in a large measure to the fact that he was president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, which was in close touch with all the technical colleges throughout the country and with Coopers Hill in particular. He was glad that it had become an established practice for the third year students in engineering to come up for the associateship examination of the institution. He wished that their example might be followed in other colleges. It was highly creditable to the college to have such very favourable reports from the external examiners, who were perfectly impartial witnesses. They were also gratified to notice that the absolutely independent test of the examination carried out by the Institution of Civil Engineers had confirmed those reports in every way. Some people were now talking about examinations as if they were mischievous and ought to be abolished. He had heard headmasters claim that they only should be the judges of the fitness and qualification of the pupils. He trusted that in the public interest that claim would never be admitted. Those who were teachers should certainly have an important voice in assigning position and merit when the course of study was completed, but a perfectly independent and external examination was necessary in the public interest in order to maintain uniformity of standard and attainment. He was glad to hear that there had been some stiffening up of the standard required for entrance into the college and he hoped that what had been done there would be imitated in other technical institutions. The preliminary training ought to be given in secondary schools and not in purely technical institutions. They were gathered at Coopers Hill that day under somewhat depressing circumstances in regard to the weather. There were, however, other circumstances that were not very exhilarating, for they were all conscious that their meeting would be one of the last of the kind held in the institution. They would all agree that the decision to close the college at an early date had not been arrived at without full consideration by those responsible for it or without advice, but some of them might differ from the wisdom of that decision. (Cheers.) However, what they had now to do was to accept the decision and to express the hope that the good work and past history of Coopers Hill would continue to bear fruit, as he believed would be the case. They further hoped that the features of the college, which had been proved to be good, would be in some way or other perpetuated, and that the connexion of British engineering institutions with India and its great public works would in the future be quite as close as in the past. (Cheers.) They should all do their best as a matter of public policy to emphasize the importance of that connexion so that the best of British engineers in sufficient numbers should always be available for the service of the Indian Empire. He believed that the energy and skill of engineers in the Indian Empire had been one of the greatest forces for consolidating the advance of British dominion, for improving the condition of the people, and for developing the resources of that great continent. In the earliest chapters of the history of India distinguished officers of the Royal Engineers played an important part, but the work had now for many years been carried on by the civil engineers, among whom the graduates of Coopers Hill had taken a prominent and most important part. (Cheers.) He did not know how many Coopers Hill men there were in India now, but they must form a large proportion of the total of the engineers in the Public Works Department, and he was told on the best authority that they were getting to the top. He believed that none of those who were going to join the forces there would do anything calculated to bring discredit or disgrace on the name of Coopers Hill. (Cheers.) After contrasting the condition of India at the present time with its state at the time of the Mutiny, he said that the radical change which had taken place was largely owing to the triumphs of the engineer. They were only yet on the fringe of discovery in the matter of the resources of India. Its mines, its forests, and its other resources were waiting for the work of the engineer for proper development. On those in authority in this country who had the conduct of Indian affairs must depend how that development should progress, and what should be the future of the Indian Empire as affected by engineering and British financial enterprise. There must be huge demands for skilled engineers in India and now that Coopers Hill would cease to be the sole or the chief source of supply of engineers for India they must be sure that some other source of as fully trained and competent men will be provided to see to it that the resources of India did not want for development and in that way the people of India and all concerned would be the gainers. Although a chapter in the history of the building at Coopers Hill would soon be closed he hoped they might in the future find some employment for it worthy of its position and traditions and that an institution which had done so much good work in the past would not cease to be connected with the training of engineers. He trusted it would still play a part in what engineers and every one would admit to be of great importance—our competition with foreign countries, which grew keener every day—by securing that this country should have the advantage of the help guidance and service of men whose training should be as thorough, scientific and complete as that which could be gained in any other part of the world. (Cheers.)

The students then gave three cheers for Sir William White and the president and the proceedings closed.

How to Keep Cool.

All who suffer from the prevailing heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Ask for and insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

THE HISTORY OF CRICKET.

AN EXTREMELY MODERN GAME.

In speaking or writing of cricket "as a good old English sport" it is forgotten that cricket is an extremely modern game. Cricket indeed, as we know and play it, is at the most generous computation an invention of the last hundred and fifty years. Taking a more critical view, cricket in its modern fulness is not yet forty years old.

It is true that as long ago as 1272 King Edward I. paid sundry moneys for the recreation of his grandson (afterwards Edward II.) at "creag" and that in the records of the four following centuries there are scattered references to "kricket." But the extreme youthfulness of the game is indubitably proved by the invention and development of cricketing implements.

Take the history of the wicket. The first description of it was about 1700, when it consisted of two stumps a foot high and a foot broad, with a ball placed across them on top. Beneath and between the stumps a hole was dug, and to run a man out the ball had to be placed in it. To prevent himself being run out the batsman had to ground his bat in this hole. Just about 200 years ago this primitive wicket was improved. The two stumps were raised to a height of 22 inches, and they were planted only six inches apart. The crease was cut in the turf, and not whitewashed on to it.

When, in 1774, the then existing customs of cricket were collected in a definite code of rules this wicket was accepted as the standard. In 1775 a third stump was added, because the straightest balls of the bowler went through the wicket without disturbing the bail. In 1798 the wicket was increased to 24 inches high and seven inches broad. In 1816 it was further heightened by two inches. In 1817 it assumed its present size—27 inches high and eight inches broad. At the same time the bail was divided into two halves. Hitherto it had been one piece of wood.

Thus in the mere matter of the present wicket cricket is not yet a hundred years old. The modern bat is still younger. In the beginning of the eighteenth century it was only a hockey stick, curved at the bottom and adapted only for hitting ground balls. Gradually it grew heavier into the form of a crooked club, somewhat resembling an old-fashioned curved butter-knife. The straight bat, according to a vague statement by Nyren, came in "some years after 1740." Each player practically shaped his bat according to his own fancy, though the Hambledon Club placed restrictions on the width, about 1800 Fennex first showed cricketers how to play forward. Until then no one had dreamt of reaching out to smother or hit a ball on its pitch. The new method materially influenced the form of the bat, but it does not seem to have finally assumed its blade-like shape with a central handle until about 1828, when Mr. Felix inaugurated cutting and off-driving.

Batting-gloves came in a few years earlier—about 1825—when the introduction of round-arm bowling compelled the batsman to protect his hands from rising balls. Pads for the legs had then probably been in use for some time. The first pad consisted merely of two pieces of wood bound round the shinbone. Later the two pieces of wood were split into thinner pieces and strung together being secured round the leg with tape. Indiarubber straps catching on hooks superseded this primitive fastening and the lattice shield of wood developed into the buck-skin-covered leg-guards of to-day.

The first balls were solid wooden spheres about the size of a modern tennis-ball. Their improvement into a more resilient body cased in leather must have been more rapid than the development of the bat for in a print of "Miss Wicket" dated 1770 the ball is represented about the present size with heavy cross-seams. The red hue of the modern ball is unique, and a trade secret. Various experiments have been made with other colours green and brown cricket balls having been put on the market. In each case they have been found wanting, for the standard shade of red is the exact complementary colour to the green of the turf. No other tint is so easily followed by the eye against the background of grass.

It is in the delivery of the ball, perhaps, that the modernity of cricket is most strikingly seen. Over-arm bowling is less than forty years old, and until 1827 anything but lobs were illegal. Until well after the middle of the eighteenth century bowling was little more than a very fast trundling of the ball along the ground at the wicket. Just as a seven-year-old boy's first attempts at bowling are all "daisy-cutters," so the attack of the first cricketers was of the same lowly nature. David Harris invented length bowling, or "three-quarter balls," as they were first called. Instead of bowling the balls with half-a-dozen bounds and hops along the ground, he pitched the ball three-quarters of the length of the wicket, so that it came to the batsman and the stumps at one bound.

About the same time the off-break was invented. Twisting the ball in from leg seems to have been known very early. To meet the new bowling, with its one clear hop from wicket to wicket the bat grew broader at the bottom. The attempt to introduce round-arm bowling was first made in 1790. It was forbidden, and, despite constant efforts to use it, in 1816 the M.C.C. declared that "the ball must be delivered with the hand below the elbow." Not until 1828 was round-arm bowling legalised. For nearly thirty years later to bowl over-arm was as illegal as throwing is now. In 1845 there was an emphatic re-enactment of the law making all balls delivered with the hand above the shoulder no-balls. With the legalisation of over-arm bowling in 1865 modern cricket began.

As early as 1774, when the first rules of the game were drawn up, provision was made for no-balls (for getting the foot over the crease) and byes. Wides were not recorded and penalised until 1828. Before then a bowler could bowl as many wides as he liked without losing runs for his side. Leg-byes were first distinguished as such by the M. C. C. in 1850, though they had been recognised before in some parts of the country.

Umpires have been a necessity for nearly two hundred years. Until well into the eighteenth century runs were recorded by cutting notches in a stick, with an extra deep notch for every tenth run. All the runs were notched together, and there was no keeping of individual scores. Until thirty years ago every hit was run out. When Dr. Grace began playing there were no boundaries, and he remembers dashing through the crowd, knocking spectators aside, in pursuit of the ball. Spectators were thus frequently injured, and it was for their protection that boundaries, with a standard four runs for a hit to them, were instituted.

The daily compilation of statistics in which sporting journalists now indulge is denounced as ruining cricket. But it is a curious fact that modern averages and figures are not half as extensive as they were forty years ago. The averages now state a cricketers total of runs the number of his innings and not-outs his highest score and his average runs per innings. The number of these headings is five. In 1858 a batsman doings were dissected into fourteen departments. In addition to the five modern columns figures showed (1) the number of matches he had played in, (2) his most runs in a match, (3) his fewest runs in a match, (4) the number of times he was bowled out, (5) caught out, (6) run out (7) lbw., and (8) stumped out; finally (9) the average number of runs he had scored per over.

The bowling was just as mercilessly dissected into (1) the average runs scored from each over bowled by a man, (2) the number of balls bowled for each wicket captured, (3) the number of his wides and (4) of his no-balls, and (5) the average number of wickets he had taken in each innings. In addition there were, of course, the broader statistics of overs, runs, maidens, and wickets which content the present-day bowler.

The spirit of the game, always sporting, has been ennobled by the elimination from modern cricket of the gambling and pecuniary issues which marked matches so strongly a hundred years ago. But one case remains unaltered. One thing alone in cricket is as it was in the crude beginning two hundred years ago. The wicket has always been 22 yards long.—"St Jame's Budget."

KILLED IN COURT.

TWO COUNTESSES SHOT BY THEIR GUARDIAN.

The Countesses Emilie and Charlotte Capazzo were murdered in the law courts at Naples on July 27 in the presence of scores of spectators.

For some years they had lived under the guardianship of Signor Javarone, with whom they had lately had serious disputes over money matters. Finally, they commenced an action against him, charging him with having squandered their patrimony. The case was down for hearing that day.

Javarone went to the courts in the morning, and, finding the Countesses there in the vestibule, attacked them with a knief with great fury. Then he shot them both dead with a revolver.

He attempted to escape, but was overtaken and arrested. Count Pochinger, who attempted to protect the ladies, was very seriously wounded.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

"Vanity Fair" points out that the King's daughters have made rather a new departure in the matter of ladies-in-waiting as not one of them has at present an officially appointed lady, although their Royal aunts are all provided with one, and in some cases two. Princess Victoria has taken Mrs. Derek Keppel with her in that capacity on the many expeditions on sea and on land which she is so fond of making; but with the exception of Lady Musgrave, who for a brief period held the appointment, Her Royal Highness, like her married sisters, prefers to dispense with an official lady-in-waiting.

Some day, says Mr. James Douglas, we shall have professors of forgetfulness—learned beings who will teach the art of forgetting to those who are suffering from a good memory. The ideal man of the future will be an epicure of moods who will organise life into a gentle series of delicately evanescent delights punctuated by oblivion.

Discussing mistresses and servants, the "County Gentleman" says:—"As long as the attitude of mind which asks "What will those servants be wanting next?" continues, so long will service be socially disconsidered. In every other employment it is a recognised fact that the employe will make as good terms as possible for the use of his service. Why then should anyone feel contempt for servants when they do just the same thing?

The members of the Eton Union Board the other day gave to a foundling discovered in a wheatfield in the parish of Stoke Pogis the name Harry Gray—the surname being suggested by the name of the author of the immortal elegy.

In "Madame" a correspondent describes her experiences shopping in St. Petersburg. She thought the Russian capital would be par excellence the place for furs at low prices. So she went to some fur stores—"Inside these stores I saw hundreds of furs without linings, and hundreds of linings without furs, pelisses suited to stout ladies and thin, pelisses modes Parisienne and pelisses making no pretensions save to unredeemed dowdiness. All were without exception the same exorbitant price. Later when I discovered that many of these skins have to go to England to be dressed, paying duty both on export and on import, I no longer wondered at their costliness."

A few nights ago, says "Vanity Fair," a characteristic and highly-interesting scene, to those who know and understand that "East is East and West is West," occurred at a well-known and fashionable London restaurant. One of our many distinguished Oriental visitors, a man who, to the ordinary Englishman, appears absolutely anglicised, was supping there alone. Presently he was observed to rise, to walk across the room, to approach a beautiful woman who, gorgeously dressed, was seated at a table with a young man. The Oriental seized a splendid diamond necklace she wore, tore it from her neck, flung it upon the ground, trod upon it with his foot, and then, without a word, left the dining-saloon before the astonished witnesses of this scene could interfere. His action is easily to be understood by those who know and admire certain traits in the highly-civilised Eastern.

A correspondent of the "Telegraph" suggests these remedies for rowdyism on the river:—

1. The licensing of masters of all launches engaged in excursion traffic on the river.
2. The holding responsible of the officials in charge of such launches for all cases of objectionable conduct (including the singing of ribald songs) on the part of passengers conveyed on such launches.
3. The granting of addition powers to lock-keepers to enforce decency and decorum on the part of all people conveyed through the lock during their passage through such locks. (The nuisance is particularly in evidence at the locks).
4. The strict surveillance of the sale or supply of alcohol upon public launches.
5. The limitation of the number and size of public launches. (Many of them are far too large.)
6. The enforcement by law of the unwritten rule of the river—keep to the banks going up and the centre coming down.

When Admiral Hedworth Lambton came home from China he brought with him a quaint little Japanese dog, which is now the pampered pet of H. M. S. Victorious, the Admiral having presented it to the ship on striking his flag a few weeks ago. "Sooner," as the toy creature is called (says the "Birmingham Gazette and Express"), has learned all the rank distinctions, and very nicely appreciates their relative significance. To the Admiral he shows extreme servility, and Captain Carden is an object of great respect in his sight. All the ward-room officers enjoy his good graces, but towards the gun-room he is considerably cooler. A midshipman he merely tolerates. A warrant officer may stroke him sometimes, but a petty officer never. The blue-jacket and marine are persons of the utmost scorn in his sight, and he expresses his contempt for them by shril diminutive barks. But although "Sooner" is essentially a quarter-deck dog, all hands on the Victorious are very much attached to him.

A curious incident occurred in connection with The Silver King, one of the most successful plays Mr. Wilson Barrett presented. With so much favour was this work received that the joint authors Mr. H. A Jones then unknown and Mr. Herman begun to dispute as to which of them had invented the story. The quarrel was embittered by an outsider's venturing to point out that the Italian dramatist Ferrari had written a very successful play on a similar theme. In the end it was decided that Mr Jones and Mr. Herman were equally entitled to claim authorship. But Mr. Jones would not allow his name to appear in the bill side by side with that of his collaborator and the popular drama was for some time afterwards mysteriously announced as the work of—and Herman.

At the Chantrey Bequest inquiry the other day Mr Harry Quilter told how he had not bought Burne Jones's pictures. The Annunciation when he migh have had it at £1,200 and how he now had the knowledge that it was worth £8,000 to someone else. An amusing aspect of the matter is that Lord Carlis who was examining Mr. Quilter, is the owner of the picture

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot. 23. Farringdon Road, London, England.

HAIR DOUCHE

A most agreeable, refreshing and invigorating Hair wash of highly Tonic properties, invaluable for strengthening, cleansing and nourishing the Hair and imparting to it a soft and glossy appearance. Of especial service where the Hair is weak or falling off, also in removing Dandriff relieving Headache, etc.

Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

PREPARED BY

V. FUCILE & Co.

Hair Dressers and Perfumers,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,
BOMBAY.

VOGELER'S Curative COMPOUND

Purifies the Blood and Cures
Indigestion, Dizziness, Headache, Kidney Diseases, Eczema, Nervousness.

Price 1/1½ and 2/6 of all Medicine Dealers.

Proprietors: St. Jacobs Oil, Ltd., 45, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

A nice bonbon of compressed fruits for ladies and children, to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines.

Fruit Julien cures offensive breath and sick-headache.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

REGULARLY at BEDTIME
USE
CALVERT'S
20 per cent
CARBOLIC SOAP

to prevent Mosquito bites. It is an excellent antiseptic soap, refreshing and beneficial to the skin, and a useful remedy for insect bites, itch, and other skin irritation.

Each tablet in metal box.

CALVERT'S
15% CARBOLIC POWDER

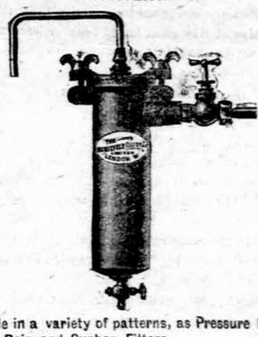
offers a safe and simple precaution against the spread of infection and disease.

Cheap to use, as it is so strong.

½ lb., 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, ENGLAND.

Water is rendered ABSOLUTELY FREE from DISEASE GERMS by using the
CELEBRATED
BERKEFELD FILTER.
(PATENT)



Made in a variety of patterns, as Pressure Pump, Drip and Syphon Filters.

For Domestic, Travelling & Industrial purposes, etc.

No House, Hotel, Restaurant, Club, Factory, Brewery, or Mineral Water Works should be without a

BERKEFELD FILTER.

Milkmaid
BRAND
Milk

As a guarantee of Quality, see the MILKMAID on every Tin.

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

GOLD BROOCHES AND LACE PINS

In a very large variety of patterns and at all prices in stock.

No. 26138.
All Gold, Rs. 9-12.

No. 19949.
18ct. Set Pearls, Turquoises and Diamonds, Rs. 80
Also Pearls and Rubies, Rs. 110.

No. 19836.
18ct. Gold Set Rubies and one Pearl, Rs. 28.

No. 30702.
13ct. Gold Set Pearls, Rs. 9-4.

OUR NEW JEWELLERY CATALOGUE WILL SHORTLY BE READY.
Please write us for a copy which will be sent Free.

No. 26804.
18ct. Set Pearls and Turquoises, Rs. 25.

No. 23462.
18ct. Gold Set Pearls and Rubies, Rs. 21

No. 26798.
18ct. Gold Set Pearls, Rs. 24.

No. 21090.
18ct. Gold with Pearl, Rs. 40.

No. 21529.
15ct. Gold with Ruby Eyes, Rs. 17.

No. 24056.
15ct. Gold with 2 Turquoises, Rs. 19.

No. 24078.
15ct. Gold Pearl Ball, Rs. 9.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY, BOMBAY, Opposite G. P. O.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THE Rexer machine-gun, was fired for the first time in public, in presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, at Bisley. The gun has been adopted by the Danish Government in both its naval and military services, but more particularly for the cavalry. It is a single-barrelled rifle, 14 1-2lb. in weight, and the barrell is encased in a slotted-jacket for cooling purposes. It is intended to be fired from a two-pronged rest, attached to the fore part, and which is folded on the barrel when not in use. Five hundred or six hundred rounds can be fired consecutively with impunity, that is without undue heating of the barrel, which is moreover grooved on the outside to assist in the cooling process. But the gun can be fired at the rate of fifteen shots a second, and from 200 to 300 aimed shots can be delivered, the marksman covering his object before pressing the trigger. In other machine-guns firing is dependent on automatic action, and cannot be controlled until the feed-case is empty or removed. The exhibition of the gun was merely a passing demonstration of its rapidity of fire, the operation being carried out under the superintendence of Mr. G. Accles. The Prince of Wales and Lord Roberts were much struck with the gun's simplicity of construction when it was taken to pieces by Mr. Snell, the proprietor previous to the discharge of over 200 rounds at the target with rattling speed and telling effect.

With that assertive complacency born of ignorance some Radical papers commenting on Mr. Arnold-Forster's proposals of Army reorganisation have declared that the suggestion of a long term of enlistment for foreign service will not find favour with any class from which we now draw recruits. Why not? In the days of the old East India Company there was no difficulty in filling the ranks of its European regiments, and a finer body of men it would not have been easy to have found. They did excellent service in the field as history has recorded and as the names of victories on their colours testified. Their conduct in camp or quarters too was all that could be desired for they appreciated their position and found life in India pleasant and profitable. The British commander had also a high appreciation of them except perhaps the late Lord Napier of Magdala, who did not approve of a local army for India because in his opinion officers and men were likely to become stale. But it must be remembered that Lord Napier expressed this opinion after the outbreak of what was called the White Mutiny where some of the Company's Europeans displayed undoubted insubordination on being transferred to the Crown, and one of its men was shot to death by sentence of a general court-martial confirmed by Sir Hugh Rose, the Commander-in-chief in India. Given good pay and fair chances of promotion and pension with liberal leave ruler, and Mr. Arnold-Forsters long-service scheme is likely enough to take on. But the classes to which we would look for recruits should be fully and honestly informed of the advantages held out to them. Ignorance on these points has perhaps more to do with obstructing recruiting than many people may imagine.

ONE of the grave scandals of the late war—grave because officials at home utilised their opportunities for their own benefit at the cost of the rights and interests of others—is recurring at the War Office at the present moment, says the "Broad Arrow." When the late war broke out numbers of officers who were noted to succeed to certain normal Staff positions were sent to South Africa. The tenure of office of those whom they were about to succeed was consequently extended until qualified officers were available for the appointments. The arrangement was reasonable and indeed it was desirable. But later, as the war went on and as things at the War Office fell into better order, these extensions became unnecessary. But they were granted all the same. In some cases where the officer had occupied his appointment for his full five years and where his successor had been designated and was immediately available, the holder of the position remained. There was no justification whatever for his retention, but his term was extended nevertheless. In some cases his designated successor was kept waiting for his turn of office for a year or eighteen months, and indeed in more than one case he was deprived of it altogether. These circumstances, fortunately for the authorities, escaped the attention of the Royal Commissioner, and as the mischief was done the aggrieved officers held their tongues. But the scandal of it remains, and now that the same thing is happening again it is time to draw attention to it. The War Office is in process of reconstitution. The reconstitution is proceeding, but slowly. Even now certain directors are not yet gazetted, while many of the minor positions are not settled. The departments are pressing for more officers than the Esher Committee held to be necessary, and while the question is being thrashed out between the Army Council and Treasury, action is postponed. The matters at issue might however have been settled in a few days if the Pall Mall authorities had worked for a settlement. But it has been rather the other way. A settlement means that most of the members of the existing administration, who have put in their time, will give place to the newly selected Staff, but until it has been definitely laid down what the new Staff is to be, everything is in abeyance and extensions are the order of the day.

It is confidently predicted by naval officers concerned in naval reform that at no distant date the gunnery and torpedo schools of the Navy, as they at present exist, will undergo considerable modifications in so far as their place in the naval training system is concerned, and some may even be entirely abolished. The policy of decentralising naval gunnery and torpedo training has been going forward for some time, as it was found that the central gunnery and torpedo establishments, which were sufficient for all the needs of the fleet for many years, had become much too congested in an attempt to meet the continuous and rapid expansion of the fleet. The policy of decentralisation found its first expression in the establishing of gunnery and torpedo classes at the various naval depots; first for the training of stokers, and subsequently for seaman and other ratings. The staff of instructors have been from time to time enlarged to meet the growing pressure at these centres; and it has also been found necessary to carry decentralisation one step further, and relegate a much larger amount of that gunnery and torpedo training which had previously been given in the training schools alone, to the gunnery and torpedo experts in the commissioned ships.

This latter delegation commends itself to the highest authorities, and has been found to work satisfactorily, and it is probably along these lines that further developments may take place, which will render possible the abolition of all except one gunnery and one torpedo central training establishment. These establishments could be used to train the higher gunnery and torpedo ratings, while all the rudimentary ordinary instruction would be given in ships of the sea-going fleet, backed by the regular classes which are kept constantly going at the Naval depots. This arrangement would undoubtedly be much more economical, and probably more effective, than the old system: as it would ensure everybody being kept at their proper work in commissioned ships, and an excessive amount of what has been called "spit and polish" would be impossible. The staff of instructors, both officers and men, would have to be increased to meet the needs of this system; but all the other large expenses of keeping the present establishments going would cease. There was a time in the Navy when these central gunnery and torpedo schools were the homes of Naval discipline. But that time has now passed, and the officers and petty officer instructors can be trusted to see that the present high standard of discipline and smart bearing will be maintained: and in sea-going ships it may even be increased in all that makes for modern efficiency.

The advantages which would accrue, not only to England at large, but also particularly to the navy, if his proposals were acted upon, are well expressed by Mr. James Casey, a member of the Institute of Naval Architects, in his pamphlet entitled "The Great Thames Barrage." Mr. Casey proposes to dam the river Thames between Tilbury and Gravesend in a similar manner to that in which Sir Benjamin Baker threw the great barrage across the Nile at Assouan. The advantage of having always deep water in the river from Gravesend upward, will naturally appeal to the commercial interests of importers into the city of London, and to the great shipping firms which make use of the Docks by the river side. But the Admiralty also must have a very large interest in the proposal, since, if it were carried out the great natural basin which would thereby be created, would afford accommodation for a much larger fleet than England now possesses. And not only would it provide a safe anchorage, but it would provide an anchorage absolutely inaccessible to the enemy, until he had obtained possession of the barrage itself, a naval or military position which may almost be considered impossible. It would permit of the rehabilitation of Woolwich Dockyard, which was abandoned some thirty or forty years ago, on account of its supposed vulnerability to attack in the event of war.

The "Medea" arrived at Gibraltar on Wednesday the 21st July from Malta, on her third return journey, having maintained a speed of 18 knots throughout the passage. On the following day she left for Plymouth, arriving in the Sound on Monday last. This is the longest time the "Medea" has taken on either of the six occasions on which she has made a passage between these two Naval ports. The delay appears to have been due to a slight breakdown of the engines, but one which the engineer's staff was able to repair at sea. No particulars of this last voyage, out and home, are as yet accessible, the Admiralty having apparently imposed a Japanese censorship on the doings of all ships of the navy.

For Discriminating Smokers.

STATE EXPRESS CIGARETTES

Absolutely Unique in Quality.

Hand-made from selected parcels of the finest Virginia Tobaccos. To the cultured and discriminating smoker, there are no other Cigarettes that will give such keen satisfaction and enjoyment.

No. 555. Ordinary Size. Price: 1R. 8As. per tin of 50.
No. 999. Ordinary Size. Extra Quality, Gold Tipped.
Astorias. Billiard Room Size.

Packed in Patent Vacuum Tins of 50 Cigarettes.

SOLD BY ALL GOOD CLASS TOBACCONISTS AND STORES.

Agents in Bombay:
Army & Navy Co-operative Society.
Dinshaw, Merwan & Co.
D. Merwan & Co.
D. Macropolo & Co.

Manufacturers, ARDATH TOBACCO COMPANY, London, Eng.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for Madras. — PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in Bombay.
PREPARED BY: CLÉMENT & Co., Valence (Drôme, France).

BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

D. M. DUKLE & Co.,
PHOTO DEALERS.
5 Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

THE BEST FOOD for all HOT CLIMATES.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

Horlick's Malted Milk

Made of Pure, Rich Milk and an Extract of Choice Malted Grain condensed to Powder Form.
Takes the place of Mother's Milk in Infancy. Is the Best Food for Growing Children. Is Excellent for all Ages, but especially for Dyspeptics and Sleepless People. A Delicious and Invigorating Food-Drink, which suits Everybody. Is prepared instantly with water.

OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.
Price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.
Or of HORLICK'S FOOD CO., 34, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but it is a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such perfect combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signature.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

"THE HANDY."

THE LATEST AND MOST EXCELLENT

HURRICANE PROOF LANTERN,

Rs. 3-4 only.

NO HOUSEHOLD SHOULD BE WITHOUT "THE HANDY."

CLOSED. OPEN.

R. DITMAR BOMBAY.

THE ACME OF EGYPTIAN PRODUCTION

BY THEODORO VAFIADIS & CO.

Price per 100 Rs. 3-12.

Price per 100 Rs. 3-4

BEING most luxurious and reliable have gained the highest reputation throughout the World, the more so because they are manufactured to perfection which cannot be surpassed by imitators.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD LAMINGTON.

Guaranteed Fresh Consignments by P. and O.'s Mail.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY, CAIRO (EGYPT).

BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.

Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East,

Local Depot:—20, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia] or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla" Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. R. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treasher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Boyson & Co., &c., &c., &c. or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

GETTING QUICK RESULTS

Pleurisy is a disease not to be trifled with. Instantly apply Little's Oriental Balm, if you feel the slightest tightening or inflammation of the chest—and you may save a long, dangerous and painful illness—or even your life. Little's Oriental Balm gets right into your pores and carries its soothing, magical influence to the very seat of the disturbance. It's like pouring oil on an angry, turbulent sea. It does the work quietly—but it gets there.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all chemists and patent medicine vendors.

LAZY LIVER

is what our American cousins call the dread disease that is so prevalent in this country. Not only is the organ itself "lazy"—it lends its miserable owner somewhat of the same characteristics. He feels listless and heavy, without ambition, melancholy; has a coated tongue; and a dozen other unmistakable symptoms reveal his debilitated condition. There's prompt relief, pleasantly and safely, in a bottle of Nature's Herbal Extract. Get it now, and thank us later for this good advice.

Sold at Annas 12 per bottle. Of all chemists and patent medicine vendors.

NATURE'S HERBAL EXTRACT
THE CONCENTRATED JUICES OF NATURE'S REMEDIES FOR ALL BOOKS OF HERBS
CURES DYSPEPSIA
Sold at Re. 1-2 per bottle. Of all Chemists.

A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain Remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. It is perfectly safe and mild, especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

FINEST COORG COFFEE.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

BUY DIRECT FROM

Curing Works and save all Intermediate Profits.

TRADE C C MARK. E C

BISON HEAD BRAND.

	Per lb. Rs. a. p.	Per 7lbs. Rs. a. p.	Per 28lbs Rs. a. p
Finest whole Peaberry	0 10 0	4 0 0	16 0 0
Extra Bold First Grade	0 9 0	3 8 0	14 0 0
Bold Second Grade	0 8 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
Ordinary Common	0 5 0	2 0 0	8 0 0
Per Post V. P. Extra	0 6 0	1 2 0	Ry. chgs.

All the above Coffees are grown in our own estates in Coorg, and cured and packed at our Hunsur Works. They are guaranteed, pure and free from all adulterations. Cash with order or goods, forwarded per V. P. P. If by rail, state nearest station.

MATHESON & CO.,
COFFEE WORKS, HUNSUR.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

THOSE WHO READ AND ACT WILL PROFIT. COME ON WEDNESDAY, August 17, for these Bargains.

FOR LADIES' USE!

		NOW
12 ONLY	White Mercerised Sunshade, with small colored spots of mauve, turquoise and grey.	RS. 1-7
10 ONLY	White Mercerised Sunshade, white ground with neat stripes of mauve and black, pink and white, &c.	RS. 1-15
400 YDS	Smart Muslins, in Cardinal, pinks, blues, &c., charming designs, all worth double. Usual Price, As. 11-6.	AS. 7-6
600 YDS	White Lawns and Mercerised Cottons, effective and tasty designs, in black and navy, sprigs and spots. Usual Price, As. 5-6.	AS. 3-3
800 YDS	Cambrics, we have too many designs and colors to describe, they are in the front of our show.	AS. 5-9
60 YDS	An odd lot of Molleton Flannel, just the thing for a smart dressy grown, pink, red and green.	AS. 10
24 DOZ	Boys' Eton Collars, smart shape, all sizes from 11 to 14½ inches except 13 ins. Usual Price, Re. 2-12 per doz.	RS. 1-14
25 DOZ	Salvo Corset Shield, Ladies should see these. Adds months to the wear of a corset. Usual Price, As. 10 per pair.	AS. 4
8 GROSS	Dr. Taylor Simons Hair Pins. The finest hairpin sold. We are overstocked. See them cleared. Usual Price, As. 3 per box.	AS. 1
12 DOZ	Corruzette Curlers. Some of these slightly rusty. A bargain for our Lady customers. Usual Price, As. 2 each.	AS. 4 PER DOZ.
30 PIECES	Soft Satin Ribbon, new goods for smart, effective millinery 7½ ins. wide, white, cream, sky, turquoise, red and emerald. Usual Price, Re. 1.	AS. 10
30 DOZ	All Lace Black Lisle Hose; we are giving you a bargain here in hose. All sizes, 8, 8½, 9, 9½, and 10 inches. Usual Price, As 15.	AS. 10
18 ONLY	Fancy Muslin Judge's Collars, just the novelty for present wear. Paris shade. Usual Price, Rs. 2-4. Come early for these.	RS. 1-4
16 ONLY	Smart Cream Silk collar Ties, very chic and prettily finished off with silk gimp and motifs. Usual Price, 2-4.	RS. 1-4
6 ONLY	A superior quality collar ties trimmed rich material and with square ends. Usual Price, Rs. 4-4.	RS. 1-15
20 ONLY	The new Lace Judge's Collar, the novelty of to-day. Extensively worn in England.	RS. 1-4
24 ONLY	The new Lace Judge's Collars, a cheaper quality than the previous one advertised but very pretty. Usual Price, Rs. 1-8.	AS. 14
39 DOZ	4 Button Length Silk Gloves, in a choice selection of colours. Black with cream, pink, sky, nil, tan. Usual Price, Re. 1-2.	AS. 11

A Bargain in Gents' Goods.

		NOW
100 Doz.	Gents' Hemstitched Lawn Handkerchiefs 21 by 21 inches.	RS. 2-4
144	Men's Khaki Cardigan Jackets, good stout make and fast colour, Rs. 2-10	RS. 1-15
76	Boys' Sample Suits, absolutely new goods last month. No two alike. All	HALF PRICE
52	New Washing Vests, single breasted, the latest styles, all sizes, Rs. 3-15	RS. 3-8
12	Japanese Kimonos for Dressing Gowns, smart, cheap and wash perfectly, Rs. 4-14	RS. 2-8
50 Doz.	Natural Merino Vests and Pants, all sizes from 32 inches, Rs. 1-14 to 2-14.	LESS 12½ o/o
144	Grey Sweaters, all Wool, with new ribbed collar, strong, yet soft, Rs. 2-4	RE. 1-15
150	White Wool Sweaters, with Polo Collars and Protectors. A grand line! Rs. 4-4	RS. 3-6
250 Pairs	Irish Knit Golf or Cycling Hose, fancy turn over tops, Rs. 1-6	RE. 1-0
350 Vests	Lambswool, long sleeves, pure wool, Rs. 2-10	RS. 2-2

HOUSEHOLD BARGAINS.

60	Diamond Iron Cots, folding flat, spring mattress, 59 by 27 inches, Rs. 10-8.	RS. 8-8	
10	Only, Patent Iron Folding Cots, with head and foot rails, fold quite flat, Rs. 19-8.	RS. 15-14	
375	Yards, White and Unbleached Damask, good designs, 70 inches wide. Worth Re. 1-10 per yard.	RE. 1-2	PER YARD.
35	Doz. Damask Napkins, 19 by 21 inches, good designs and very cheap, Rs. 2-14.	RS. 2-7	
40	Doz. Mercerised Damask Napkins, look like silk damask, 25 by 25, Rs. 4-12.	RS. 3-15	PER DOZEN.
66	Pairs Sheets Linen, finished, wash well and wear well, 7 ft. 6 inches by 4 ft. 6 inches, Rs. 4-12.	RS. 4-4	PER PAIR.
25	Pairs Muslin Curtains, in red, blue and mauve, 90 by 50 inches, Rs. 6-8.	RS. 4-8	PER PAIR.
100	Doz. Japanese Paper Napkins for tea or picnic use.	AS. 6 for 75	
80	Doz. White Turkish Towels, soft and heavy make, 54 by 24, Rs. 12-8.	RS. 10-15	PER DOZEN.
50	Bath Mats, thick Turkish, with fringed ends, 24 by 36 inches, Rs. 2-10.	RS. 2-4	EACH.

SUNDRIES, NOTE THESE!

		NOW
500	Columbia 10 inch Disc Records, ...	Rs. 2-8
180	do. 7 do. do.	„ 1-4
200	Sandow's Books on "Strength"	„ 1-10
400	X. P. Wax Cylinder Records, ...	As. 15
70	Pairs Sandow's Spring Dumbells, ...	Rs. 6-15
17	Only "A. Q." Graphophones, ...	Rs. 12-8; 11-12
12	Only "Wonder" Graphophones, ...	Rs. 5-8; 3-14
20	Dozen "Rex" Tennis Balls, soft, per doz.	Rs. 9-8; 3-15
96	Sandow's Tennis Bats, splendid line, ...	Rs. 7-0; 5-15
60	New Demon "Slazenger's" Bats, Special, each,	Rs. 10-8
DULCITONE	Call and see and hear this beautiful instrument.	Rs. 200; 135
36	Pairs Football Shin Guards, per pair ...	... Re. 1-8; 1-4
36	Bicycle Bells, New Departure	... e. 1-8; 1-4
36	„ „ Bristol, a good bell, ...	Re. 1-0; As. 11
36	Only, Army Brackets, artistically carved and stained	Re. 1-8; As. 15
120	"Military" Razors, Sheffield make, best tempered steel	Rs. 1-12; 1-4
130	Dalgreen's Swedish Razor, very reliable.	Re. 1-0; As. 10
12	Gross Antiseptic Tar Soap for bath, economical and sanitary	per doz. Rs. 2-14
130	"Pierce" Fountain Pens, with gold nib and renowned for reliability ...	per doz. Rs. 3-12; 2-0
40	Only, "Sceptre" Fountain Pens, good and inexpensive...	...per doz. Re. 1-0; As. 10

Hockey Sticks, Croquet Sets, Cricket Sets, Footballs, Bicycle Lamps—**ALL REDUCED.**

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., BOMBAY.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1889.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON" They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 2, 1875.

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members

Yours obediently,

W. GRIFFIN SUTTON *Secretary.*

CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & CO TRADE MARK WHISKEY.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

(THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUIN.

COLDS COUGHS,

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for **Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.**

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in **Diarrhœa**, and is the only specific in **Cholera** and **Dysentery.**

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of **Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation** and **Spasms.**

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in **Neuralgia, Rheumatism Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.**

Always ask for "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE," and beware of spurious compounds or imitations. The genuine bears the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government Stamp of each bottle.

Sold in bottles at 1/1½, 2/9, and 4/6 each.

(Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanies each bottle.)

Sole Manufacturers:—J. T. DAVONPORT, Limited, LONDON.

CHRONOGRAPH

THE KING OF ALL

Bioscopes,

Cinematographs,

Animatographs.

Guaranteed perfectly

SHARP,

SILENT,

STEADY.

BIOSCOPES! CINEMATOGRAPHS!! ANIMATOGRAPHS!!!

OF ALL TYPES AND PRICES.

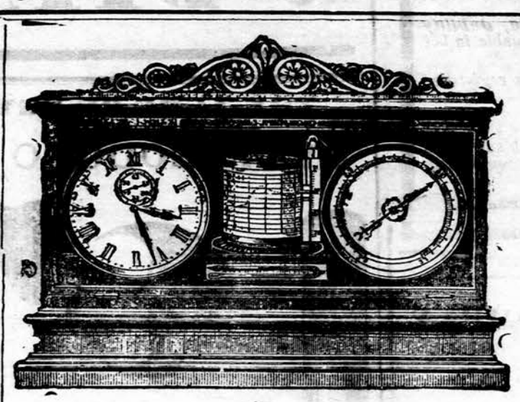
Oxygenators! Oxyliths!! Limes!!!

Largest Stock of Films in India.

ALL AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

ANGLO-AMERICAN BIOSCOPE CO.

170, Dhurrumtolla Street, Calcutta.



THE BAROGRAPH.

OR SELF RECORDING ANEROID BAROMETER,

OF SCIENTIFIC ACCURACY. RS. 565 ADJUSTED & TIMED.

Dimensions: Height 21½ in., Width 27½ in.

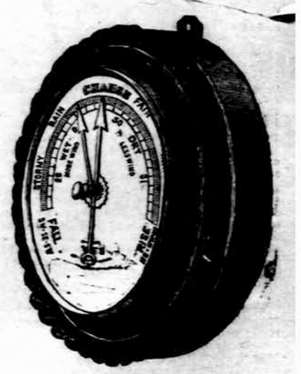
REGISTERS THE SLIGHTEST VARIATION IN PRESSURE.

This instrument is designed to show the various fluctuations which may have taken place in the Barometer in the interval between any stated hours of observation. It consists of an Aneroid Barometer and an eight-day clock, each with eight-inch dials, between which is placed a vertical cylinder, four inches in diameter, carrying a paper band, ruled to coincide with the Barometer scale, and divided vertically into seven principal and seven minor divisions, indicated by darker and lighter lines. The darker lines represent the noon, and the lighter lines the midnight of each twenty-four hours. The paper thus lasts one week, the cylinder turning on its axis once in that time. Near the paper is an even-pointed pencil, guided by a metal rod, which rises or falls as the action takes place in the Aneroid, and at every hour the pencil is made to mark the paper by simple mechanism connected with the clock. A system of levers in connection with the clock produces a smart tap or blow on the Aneroid movement, three times in every hour, to overcome any slight friction, and insure a due response to the pulsations of the vacuum chamber.

By this means a black dotted curved line is produced, showing at a glance the pressure indicated by the Barometer—whether it is falling or rising—for how long it has been doing so, and at what rate the change is taking place, whether at the rate of one-tenth per hour or one-tenth in twenty-four hours, facts which could only be obtained by very frequent and regular observations from an ordinary Barometer, but which are nevertheless essential to a trustworthy "weather forecast." The marked paper bands may then be filed so that a continuous record of pressure is always available.

The instrument has the advantage of freedom from complication, and is designed especially to suit the general public; it is handsome in appearance, and not easily put out of order, being admirably adapted for public libraries, the reading-rooms of clubs, &c., as well as for use by meteorological observers generally.

ANEROID BAROMETERS.



The most sensitive Instrument on the market for the accurate registration of the slightest passing change.

As illustrated, or with visible escapement, solid oak frame, rope pattern. Enamelled dial.
In four sizes—4" Rs. **15-8**; 4½" Rs. **18**; 5" Rs. **22**; 6" Rs. **30**.—In four sizes.

HALL-BAROMETER.—Carved and polished, pendant Barometer and Thermometer combination, Banjo shape, visible movement, bevelled glass front. Length 20 inches. Extreme diameter 7½"; dial 3½". Price Rs. **18**.

HALL-BAROMETER.—Carved antique pattern with pierced leaf design. Pendant Barometer and Thermometer combination. Banjo Shape. Visible movement. Raised brass bezel to Barometer and bevelled glass. Length 18½ inches. Extreme Width 9". Dial diameter 3½". Price Rs. **18**.

ASSORTED BAROMETERS in Fancy Cases, fitted carefully and adjusted. From Rs. **20** to Rs. **50**.

The Barometer and how to use it: by a Fellow of the Meteorological Society. Price Annas **8**.

MARCKS & Co., Limited.

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA MAGNESIA

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Not made of Gelatine, most efficacious, because absolutely pure English Oil.

Full directions. All Chemists.

Insist on Savaresse's.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS For Ladies!

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

The wants of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house as fluctuations are always of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their increasing sale. At all Chemists and Stores or post free 6/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Office at No. 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co.; 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.; 66, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.; Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Paris; Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co., CALCUTTA; Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.